
2002 BIOSOLIDS QUALITY SUMMARY

May 2003

Prepared by

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Wastewater Treatment Division
Technology Assessment and Resource Recovery
201 S. Jackson Street, KSC-NR-0512
Seattle, Washington 98104-3855

This information is available in
accessible formats upon request
at (206) 684-2046 (voice) or (206)
689-3413 (for TTY/TDD users only).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biosolids are the nutrient-rich organic byproducts of the wastewater treatment process. Biosolids contain water, sand, organic matter, microorganisms, trace metals, and other chemicals. Because of their moisture content, humus-like characteristics, essential nutrients for plants, and very low levels of pollutants, biosolids are beneficial and safe to use as a soil conditioner, fertilizer for forest trees and agricultural crops, and as a constituent of composts.

This report summarizes the 2002 monitoring of biosolids from the West Point Treatment Plant (WPTP) and the South Treatment Plant (STP) at Renton. Both plants provide secondary wastewater treatment with anaerobic digestion of all solids followed by a dewatering process. The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (King County DNRP), Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) began recycling biosolids on land in 1973. The program has grown to beneficially recycle more than 125,000 wet tons annually in forestry, agriculture, soil reclamation and compost.

To ensure the safety of biosolids recycling, the physical, chemical, and microbial characteristics of biosolids are routinely monitored. This monitoring is performed monthly in order to characterize the biosolids, examine changes over time, and determine appropriate application rates for biosolids at reuse sites.

RESULTS OF 2002 MONITORING AND DATA ANALYSIS

Biosolids are regulated under both state and federal regulations (WAC 173-308 and 40 CFR Part 503). King County's biosolids meet quality standards for metals, pathogen reduction (Class B) and vector attraction reduction, which means they are safe for all land application projects.

Metals

Trend analyses of data collected from WPTP since 1981 indicate that concentrations of most metals have decreased; copper, however, has shown a statistically significant increase, due to contributions by corrosion from the expanding collection system. Corresponding trend analyses of STP data collected since 1988 also indicate declining metals concentrations for a majority of metals, with no metals showing significant increases.

The concentrations of all regulated metals in biosolids from both treatment plants throughout 2002 fell below the most stringent state and federal regulatory levels labeled Very High Quality in Figures Ex-1 and Ex-2.

Comparisons of 2002 metals concentrations to 2001 concentrations yielded a statistical increase in copper and a decrease in silver in WPTP biosolids. Three metals (silver, manganese and lead) in STP biosolids were statistically lower in 2002 when compared to 2001 levels, while two (selenium and magnesium) were higher.

Conventional Constituents

Only one conventional constituent (total potassium) statistically increased between 2002 and 2001 levels from STP biosolids. In WPTP biosolids, pH statistically increased, while organic nitrogen decreased.

The fertilizer value of nitrogen in biosolids is measured as total nitrogen (the sum of organic nitrogen, ammonia, and nitrate-nitrite nitrogen). However, nitrate-nitrite nitrogen constitutes less than 0.01 percent in anaerobically digested biosolids and is disregarded in computations of fertilizer value. The average total nitrogen content of WPTP and STP biosolids in 2002 was about 5.9 and 7.2 percent, respectively, which was similar to 2001 levels.

Microbial Constituents

Analysis of all 2002 microbiological data for WPTP and STP biosolids showed no significant difference from 2001 data.

Organic Constituents

While not required by federal or state biosolids regulations, King County's biosolids are analyzed for 135 trace organic compounds listed on the EPA Priority Pollutant List (40 CFR 423, Appendix A) and the Hazardous Substances List (40 CFR 116.4 A & B) as part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit monitoring. More than 80 percent of these compounds were not detected in biosolids during 2002. Twenty-six and twelve priority pollutants were detected at very low concentrations in WPTP and STP biosolids, respectively. These compounds included polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phthalates, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and solvents.

CONCLUSIONS

The 2002 data from WPTP and STP show that King County's biosolids quality is excellent when compared with all relevant criteria. Concentrations of regulated metals in biosolids were consistently below the most stringent state and federal standards for land application. Biosolids from both treatment plants may be used safely to improve soils and provide nutrients for agricultural crops and trees.

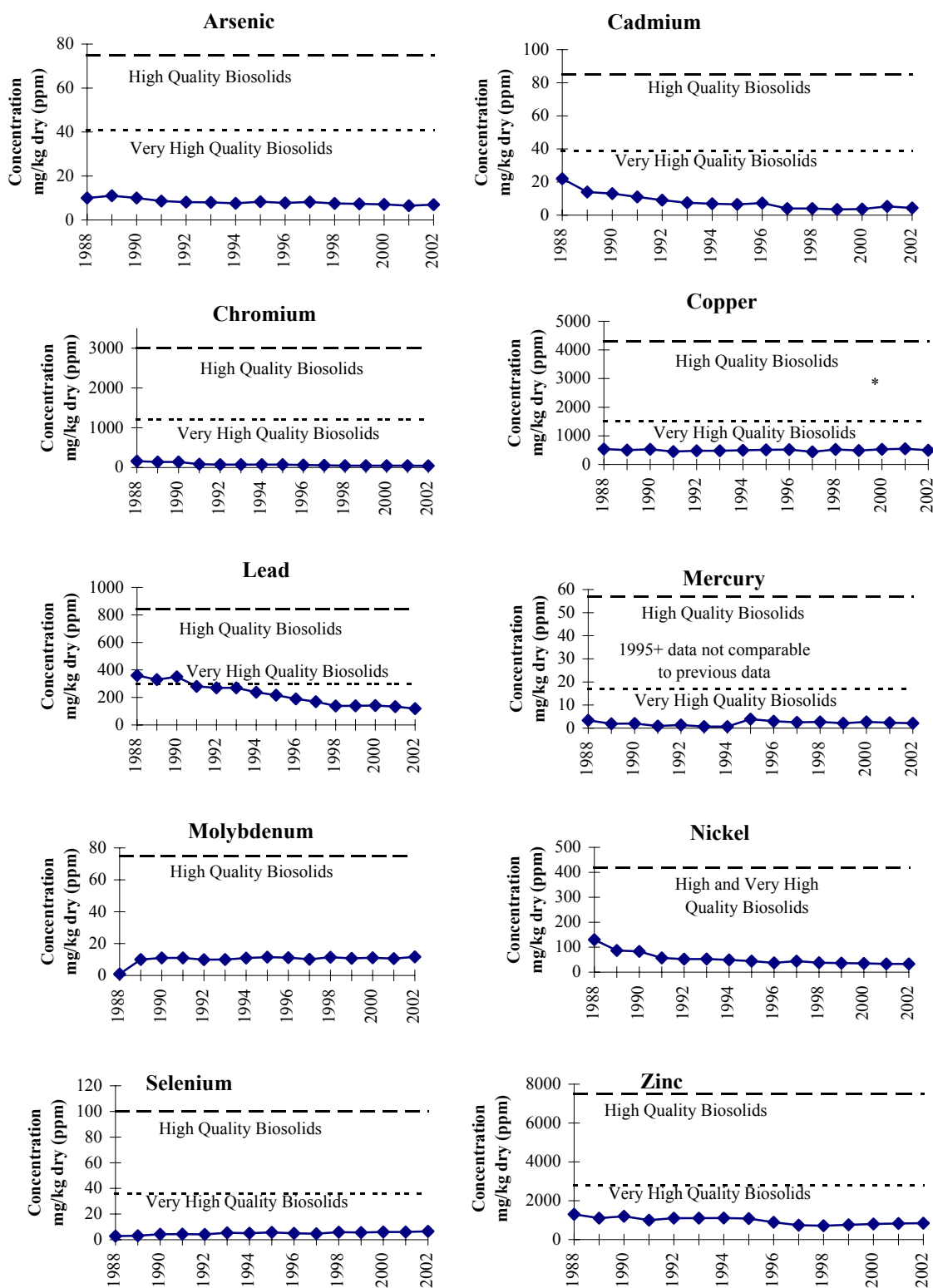


Figure Ex-1. Trends in Annual Average Concentrations of Metals in WPTP Biosolids

* indicates statistically significant increase or decrease by Mann-Whitney U test between 2001 and 2002 values.

Note: The WPTP was a primary treatment plant until 1996 when it was converted to full secondary treatment.

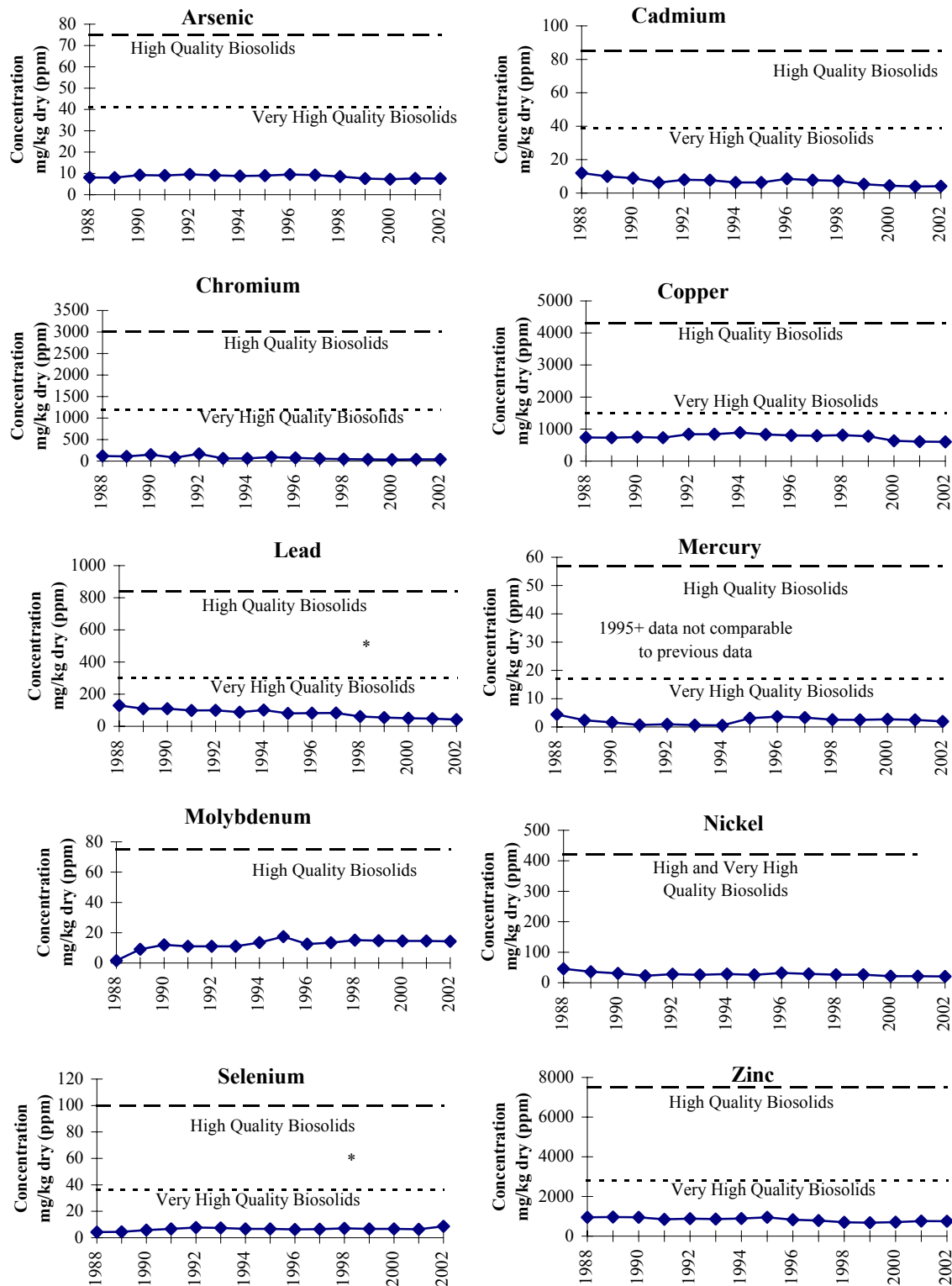


Figure Ex-2. Trends in Annual Average Concentrations of Metals in STP Biosolids

* indicates statistically significant increase or decrease by Mann-Whitney U test between 2001 and 2002 values.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Wastewater Treatment Plant Processes.....	2
1.2 Pathogen Reduction and Stabilization	2
2.0 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS	4
2.1 Sampling Methodology and Sample Analysis	4
2.2 Data Analysis	4
2.3 Hypothesis Testing	4
3.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	6
3.1 Conventional Constituents	6
3.1.1 Nitrogen.....	6
3.1.2 pH.	7
3.1.3 Phosphorus and Potassium.	7
3.1.4 Sulfur.....	7
3.1.5 Solids.....	7
3.2 Metals.	8
3.2.1 Metals Trend Analyses.....	9
3.2.2 TCLP Metals	9
3.3 Trace Organic Compounds.....	9
3.4 TCLP Organic Compounds.....	11
3.5 Microbiology	11
3.6 Conclusions	12
4.0 MICROBIAL CONSTITUENTS OF BIOSOLIDS.....	13
4.1 Fecal Coliform Bacteria.....	13
4.2 Enterococcus Bacteria	13
4.3 <i>Salmonellae</i> Bacteria	13
4.4 Total Enteric Viruses.....	14
4.5 Parasites	14
5.0 PLANT-ESSENTIAL MICRONUTRIENTS AND MACRONUTRIENTS FOUND IN BIOSOLIDS.....	15
5.1 Macronutrients	15
5.2 Micronutrients.....	15
6.0 GLOSSARY.....	18
7.0 REFERENCES	22

CONTENTS (continued)

APPENDIX

- A SUMMARY TABLES OF ALL PARAMETERS
- B RAW DATA TABLES OF PARAMETERS
- C WEST POINT (WPTP) TRACE METALS TREND PLOTS
- D SOUTH PLANT (STP) TRACE METALS TREND PLOTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Biosolids are a combination of water, sand, organic and inorganic particles, nutrients, microorganisms, trace metals, and chemicals. Biosolids are recycled as a fertilizer and soil amendment because they contain all essential micronutrients and significant amounts of macronutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and sulfur, which plants need for growth and development. Their high organic matter content also aids in improving soil structure, moisture holding capacity and tilth.

The King County Biosolids Management Program (BMP) began recycling biosolids in 1973. Staff from the BMP, wastewater treatment plants, Hazardous Waste, Industrial Waste, Environmental Laboratory, and others collaborate to ensure that King County's biosolids continue to be as high in quality as is economically and practically achievable, safe, and used beneficially in a variety of projects. An integral part of this effort is the biosolids monitoring program which has included systematic sampling and analysis of biosolids since the early 1980s. The constituents routinely monitored include chemicals of health and environmental concern, industrial byproducts, microbes, and essential elements for plant and animal growth and development.

In 1993, the EPA implemented a federal rule, 40 CFR Part 503, in compliance with the Federal Clean Water Act, which set standards for the use of biosolids to protect public health and the environment. In 1998 the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) implemented a new state biosolids rule (WAC 173-308) as part of the process to seek delegation for overseeing biosolids management from EPA. Until the conditions for delegation have been fully met, biosolids recycling will be under both regulations. State and federal rules include operational standards, monitoring requirements, quality criteria and site management requirements.

Among the quality criteria set by state and federal standards are limits for concentrations of metals in biosolids. All biosolids applied to land must meet the ceiling limits for nine metals (Table 1, 40 CFR 503.13 and WAC 173-308-160). These limits are labeled in this report as "high quality biosolids." A more stringent "pollutant concentration limit" (Table 3 in 40 CFR 503.13 and WAC 173-308-160) is designated as "very high quality" in this report.

This report summarizes the 2002 monitoring of biosolids from the West Point Treatment Plant (WPTP) and the South Treatment Plant (STP) at Renton (formerly the East Section Reclamation Plant at Renton). In 2002 biosolids were analyzed for the following constituents:

Conventionals including total solids, total volatile solids, pH, ammonia, organic nitrogen, total phosphorus, total potassium and total sulfur.

Microbes, including fecal coliforms, *Salmonellae*, enterococci, parasites and total viruses. (See Section 4 for a discussion of the microbial constituents.)

Metals and other elements including arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, zinc, barium, beryllium, boron, calcium, chromium, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, and silver (the first nine metals listed are regulated by Ecology and EPA).

Trace organics including volatiles, bases, neutrals, acids, pesticides, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from EPA's priority pollutant list (40 CFR 423, Appendix A) and Hazardous Substances List (40 CFR 116.4 A & B).

1.1 Wastewater Treatment Plant Processes

Both WPTP and STP utilize primary and secondary wastewater treatment in their process stream. Primary treatment consists of screening, grit removal and gravitational settling. The primary effluent proceeds on to secondary treatment where microbial action and aeration remove up to 95 percent or more of the dissolved and suspended organic matter. The solids collected from both processes are directed to thickeners followed by mesophilic, anaerobic digestion where complex organic molecules are converted to methane, carbon dioxide, ammonia, water and other by-products. During digestion the volatile solids are reduced, which lowers the mass weight of total solids by almost half and homogenizes the biosolids. Bound to the organic matter are metals, additional microbes, and organic compounds. The organic matter is the source of conventional constituents including nitrogen, phosphorus, and sulfur. It is these compounds which make biosolids a valuable soil additive and source of nutrients for improved plant growth.

Although the two plants employ similar treatment processes they have differences which exist in the source of wastewater and composition of the conveyance system. South Plant influent is primarily from sanitary sewers with few storm drains or storm sewers contributing to the flow. The wastewater comes primarily from newer developments east of Lake Washington in which the dwellings have been equipped with copper piping. On the other hand, West Point receives wastewater from sanitary and storm sewers (a combined system), which results in large volumes of water surging through the plant during large rain events. These increased flows carry with it additional sediment along with contaminants from roads and other impervious surfaces. Furthermore, most of the sanitary flow to West Point originates from older Seattle businesses and neighborhoods, which are plumbed with galvanized pipes (containing lead and iron). These differences help explain some of the biosolids quality variations seen between the two plants.

1.2 Pathogen Reduction and Stabilization

Under federal and state standards, King County's biosolids from WPTP and STP are considered Class B biosolids, safe for all land application projects. EPA classifies biosolids as Class A or Class B based on the level of pathogen reduction. Additionally, biosolids must be stabilized for vector attraction reduction. To meet Class A standards, biosolids are treated to eliminate pathogens. Class B biosolids have been treated to reduce pathogens, but complete die-off occurs after land application. According to the EPA (1992), the "goal of the Class B requirements is to ensure that pathogens have been reduced to levels that are unlikely to pose a threat to public health and the environment under the specific use conditions." Several

process alternatives are provided by the EPA to confirm that the required pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction have been achieved.

Pathogen reduction of King County biosolids is accomplished by anaerobic digestion of wastewater solids. This is alternative 2 of 40 CFR 503 [503.32(b)(3)]. The solids are digested at mesophilic temperatures (95° to 98° F) for at least 15 days. WPTP and STP anaerobic digestion processes meet EPA criteria for a “Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens” (PSRP), and qualify biosolids as Class B. At WPTP and STP, anaerobic digestion produces biosolids with microbial populations that are at least 90 percent lower than the populations in the raw solids entering the treatment plants. Any remaining pathogenic organisms die-off quickly after land application.

Vectors include “any living organisms capable of transmitting a pathogen from one organism to another...” (EPA 1992). According to the EPA, vectors for pathogens in biosolids would most likely include insects, rodents, and birds. One way to achieve vector attraction reduction is to reduce the amount of total volatile solids at least 38 percent during processing thus reducing odors that might attract vectors. The biosolids thus contain biodegradable material that decomposes so slowly that vectors are not attracted (EPA 1992). The volatile solids reduction is measured routinely at each treatment plant and is more than 50% at both WPTP and STP.

2.0 SAMPLING METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

WPTP and STP biosolids were monitored monthly for metals, conventional constituents and microbes. This frequency is twice the rate currently required by federal and state regulations. Organic compounds are monitored annually as required under our National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

2.1 Sampling Methodology and Sample Analysis

Biosolids samples are analyzed by the King County Environmental Laboratory and the WPTP and STP laboratories. Some analyses are performed by contract laboratories. Testing equipment and protocols at all laboratories comply with those recommended by EPA.

Samples of biosolids are collected monthly from WPTP and STP. The monthly sample from STP consists of grab samples taken every three hours and composited over a 24-hour period. The monthly sample from WPTP consists of grab samples collected every two hours during a 24-hour period; the subsamples are then combined and analyzed. Although collected in a single day, these combined samples reflect digester solids loading over an average of about 25 days at WPTP and 25 to 30 days at STP.

2.2 Data Analysis

Raw data for all constituents are presented in Appendix B. Relevant data are compared to state and federal regulatory limits (WAC 173-308-160 and 40 CFR Part 503.13, Tables 1 and 3) for high quality biosolids, State of Washington Dangerous Waste Criteria, and previously reported biosolids quality data from WPTP and STP. All data are stored and accessed on the King County Environmental Data Station (EDS) database.

2.3 Hypothesis Testing

Annual data are compared using statistical methods to evaluate year to year changes in biosolids quality. The selection of appropriate statistical tests for comparison strongly depended on the number of observations and their underlying distribution.

When a constituent was present in a sample in sufficient quantity to be detected with certainty by the laboratory analytical procedure, the detected concentration is reported. This is referred to as a "hit." When constituents were not present in a sample in sufficient concentration to be quantified (i.e., less than the method detection limit), the detection limit for the constituent is reported, which means the lowest concentration that can be detected. These data points are referred to as "undetecteds." Data sets that contain both hits and undetecteds are called "censored." There are several generally accepted ways to compute descriptive statistics for such data sets. The advice of Gilbert (1987) and of Helsel (1990) were followed in the treatment of censored data sets.

The underlying distribution refers to the shape of the frequency plot of all data for a particular constituent. The frequency distribution referred to as "normal" has a bell shape that is symmetrical about a central point, and is defined by a specific equation. Environmental data may follow this distribution, but often they follow others including skewed or bimodal frequency distributions.

With few exceptions, metals and conventional constituents such as nitrogen and potassium are always detected in biosolids. Some constituents show a reasonably normal distribution, but others do not. In order to compare data sets a single statistical procedure was chosen that was valid regardless of the distribution and the number of "hits." The most appropriate testing procedure that will yield valid results regardless of the distribution is the Mann-Whitney U test, also known as the Wilcoxon Rank Sum test. It permits the use of all data, including detection limits from censored data sets. It tests the hypothesis that the data sets represent two random samples from the same population regardless of the underlying distribution. If the test indicated a statistically significant difference (95% confidence or $p < 0.05$) between data sets, it was concluded that they did not represent random samples from the same population.

Summary statistics including means and standard deviations are calculated for conventionals and metals. Since trace organic compounds are tested for twice per year, it is not possible to do statistical computations. Additionally, most trace organic compounds that are tested for are not detected. In lieu of statistics, the current year's values are compared to historical values for detected organic compounds.

In light of abnormally high and low metals values detected during two months in 2002 with no corresponding influent metal concentrations, it was decided that a statistical test was needed to assist in determining the validity of such values. Outlier analysis (using SPSS software application) is performed annually on metals data to identify outliers, or values that lie so far away from the rest of the data that they are likely not accurate measurements. If no explanation can be found for an outlier value, it is reported, but excluded from the calculations of averages and statistics.

For microbiological data the geometric mean is used since the monthly values typically show variable results believed to be due to the irregular distribution of bacteria in a subsample. The geometric mean (GM) was calculated by using the following equation:

$$GM = [e^{(\sum \ln x_i / n)}]$$

Where: n = number of times a compound was detected
 x_i = the i th value that was detected

Although called a mean, the geometric mean is an estimator of the median for populations with a log normal distribution, which is the distribution that most environmental data follows. For heavily skewed data sets, the median is a robust indicator of central tendency because its position is unaffected by very large or very small values. The median is that value above which 50 percent of the data are situated and below which 50 percent of the data are situated.

3.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Results of monitoring are given in tables in appendices of this report and include summary statistics, raw data, and charts. All data included in tables have been rounded in accordance with the accuracy of the particular analytical procedure used. Unless otherwise noted, all concentrations are reported on a dry weight basis. Concentrations of metals, conventionals, and organic compounds are reported in terms of parts per million (ppm or mg/kg) dry, and microbial concentrations are reported as number of organisms per gram dry and per 100 grams wet weight (Appendix B). This is the only exception to the reporting of results on a dry weight basis.

3.1 Conventional Constituents

Analytical results for WPTP and STP conventionals are shown in Tables A-1 and A-2 in Appendix A. The majority of these parameters are comparable to the 2001 WPTP and STP levels. Monthly values for all conventionals from each treatment plant are presented in Tables B-1 and B-2 in Appendix B.

3.1.1 Nitrogen

Total nitrogen (as measured by the Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen method) in biosolids has three components: readily available ammonia, which accounts for 15 to 20 percent of the total, bound organic nitrogen which accounts for most of the remainder, and nitrate-nitrite nitrogen which accounts for less than one one-hundredth of one percent (<0.01 percent) of the total. The ammonia and nitrate-nitrite fractions are associated with the water portion of the biosolids. Thus, the concentration of these constituents on a dry basis will likely drop with an increase in cake solids.

The average concentrations of organic and ammonia nitrogen are used to determine biosolids application rates. All the ammonia is immediately available for plant uptake, but may be lost by volatilization if biosolids are not incorporated into the soil. Of the bound organic nitrogen, 10 to 40 percent is mineralized and available for plant use during the first year after biosolids application. These are estimates that vary with the type of biosolids processing, site management practices such as incorporation into the soil, and weather or field conditions.

Average total nitrogen concentrations remained similar to the previous year. For WPTP biosolids, the 2002 average total nitrogen concentration was about 58,900 mg/kg dry, or about 5.9 percent. The 2002 average total nitrogen concentration for STP biosolids measured 72,400 mg/kg dry, or about 7.2 percent. The only nitrogen constituent to change significantly from the 2001 concentration was organic nitrogen in WPTP biosolids, which declined.

3.1.2 pH

WPTP and STP biosolids showed 2002 average pH values of 8.80 and 8.78 units, respectively. The WPTP pH was statistically higher than in 2001 (8.5). The STP pH value was statistically unchanged in 2002.

3.1.3 Phosphorus and Potassium

The average total phosphorus concentration of WPTP biosolids (19,200 mg/kg dry) and STP biosolids (31,400 mg/kg dry) were statistically unchanged compared to the previous year.

In 2002, WPTP total potassium levels (1,700 mg/kg dry, average) unchanged from 2001 levels; however, STP levels were statistically higher, with 2,900 mg/kg dry in 2002 compared to an average of 2,600 mg/kg dry in 2001.

3.1.4 Sulfur

Sulfur, a plant-essential macronutrient, is present in biosolids as a constituent of organic compounds, in inorganic compounds that may include the sulfide, thiosulfate, and the sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) ions, and as elemental sulfur. One potential source of the sulfate in biosolids could be hydrocarbons that get washed into the collection system during rain events.

Organic sulfur compounds act as slow-release sources of sulfur as land-applied biosolids decompose. Sulfur is absorbed by plants primarily as the sulfate ion, although several sulfur containing amino acids may also be directly absorbed and metabolized. The average total sulfur content was 11,560 mg/kg dry and 11,600 mg/kg dry in WPTP and STP biosolids, respectively. These averages were both statistically unchanged from the 2001 averages.

3.1.5 Solids

The total solids (TS) content of biosolids is influenced by many factors, some of which include the proportion of primary solids mixed with waste activated sludge in the digester; the effectiveness of the digestion process at converting solids to gas and the dewatering process employed. Digestion, the process that follows thickening of primary and secondary sludges, breaks down organic compounds into gases, water, and a more stable organic matrix, and reduces the total solids. The final step in the production of biosolids at both WPTP and STP is dewatering. Centrifuges (WPTP) or belt presses (STP) dewater the digested sludge with the addition of polymers.

The 2002 average percent TS (based on monthly samples) of WPTP biosolids was 27.5 percent and the 2002 average (based on monthly samples) for STP biosolids was 17.6 percent. Daily samples are also analyzed to monitor treatment plant processes. TS values are used to convert wet weight lab results to a dry weight basis for uniform comparison to regulatory standards and to calculate biosolids application rates.

Volatile solids (VS) are that portion of the total solids that can be burned-off (volatilized) at 550°C. These solids represent the easily decomposed, potentially putrescible organic material that could attract vectors. If this is reduced or minimized by at least 38 percent then vector attraction will likewise be reduced which is one of the criteria of producing good quality, Class B biosolids. The average VS reduction at WPTP in 2002 was 61.9%. At STP the average VS reduction was 64.4%. The reduction is measured by sampling solids input to (undigested solids) and output from (digested solids) the digestion process and performing the following calculation:

$$\% \text{ VS Reduction} = \frac{[\text{VS/TS}_{(\text{in})} - \text{VS/TS}_{(\text{out})}]}{[\text{VS/TS}_{(\text{in})} - \{\text{VS/TS}_{(\text{in})} \times \text{VS/TS}_{(\text{out})}\}]}$$

3.2 Metals

Monthly samples were analyzed for the presence and concentrations of 17 metals. Tables A-3 and A-4 in Appendix A present statistical summaries of the key metals concentrations from WPTP and STP biosolids during 2002. Tables B-3 and B-4 in Appendix B provide monthly values for all metals analyzed from WPTP and STP, respectively.

All metals concentrations in biosolids from WPTP and STP met federal criteria for land application. Copper was statistically higher in 2002 than in 2001, and silver was statistically lower in WPTP biosolids (see Table A-3).

Three metals in STP biosolids (lead, manganese and silver) were statistically lower in 2002 when compared to their levels in 2001 (see Table A-4). Two metals (magnesium and selenium) were statistically higher than 2001 levels.

In February the metal concentrations at West Point were dramatically lower than normal, with no decrease in influent loading to account for the decrease. The Environmental Laboratory could not identify any analytical anomalies to account for the decreases. In October several metals in the biosolids at both the South Plant and West Point were higher than normal, with no influent increases that would account for the change. Because of these abnormalities, it was decided that an outlier analysis should be added to the statistical analyses performed on the data. Outlier analysis, using a statistical program called SPSS, identified several of these measures as outliers, that is, measures that are so far away from the rest of the data that they are likely not accurate measurements (noted in the tables).

Two outliers other than those noted above were detected in West Point biosolids, magnesium in November, and in mercury in December. In STP biosolids, six outliers were found: arsenic in April, mercury in June, lead and selenium in September, zinc in October, and selenium in December. Since no likely reason could be determined for the unusual measures, we have excluded the outliers from the calculation of averages and statistics. All outlier values that were detected in 2002 were below the most stringent regulatory limits.

3.2.1 Metals Trend Analyses

The 2002 data for each metal from WPTP and STP are presented in Appendix B, Tables B-3 and B-4. For most metals there is very little monthly variation during 2002. Most WPTP metals data are available since 1981 while STP metals data are available since 1988. Plots of annual average concentrations of key metals from 1988 to 2002 are presented in the Executive Summary and Appendices C and D.

The reduced concentrations of many metals in biosolids over the years are attributed to the ongoing corrosion control project implemented by the City of Seattle, to King County's Hazardous Waste Management and Industrial Waste Control and Pretreatment Program, and to the removal of lead from gasoline. Additionally the City of Renton started adding caustic to their water supply to reduce corrosion in about March 1999. This not only reduced corrosion from homes and businesses but also from the STP which used a considerable amount of city water as process water.

3.2.2 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Metals

Biosolids from WPTP and STP were analyzed for metals by using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). King County performs this analysis to ensure that the biosolids are not characterized as a dangerous or hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) and State of Washington standards (40 CFR 261.24 and WAC 173-303-090). Although these regulations are not applicable to biosolids recycling, their criteria are being used here for comparison purposes to document the extremely low levels or absence of these compounds in the biosolids. Tables A-5 and A-6 show that only one metal (barium) was detected in the STP leachates in 2002, and in the WPTP leachates, barium and selenium were detected. These metal concentrations continue to be well below both the federal and state dangerous waste criteria.

3.3 Trace Organic Compounds

The WPTP and STP biosolids were analyzed for 135 trace organic compounds (listed in Table A-11 in Appendix A). Prior to 1997, trace organic compounds were analyzed monthly. Very few compounds were ever detected and usually the same ones were seen from month to month with only minimal variation. Since 1997, testing has been conducted annually to meet NPDES permit requirements. EPA did not establish biosolids standards or monitoring requirements for organics due to low concentrations and minimal risk to public health and the environment.

Two composite samples from each plant were analyzed for the base-neutral extractables, pesticides, herbicides, PCBs, acid extractable fractions, and volatile organic compounds. The detectable organic compounds from WPTP and STP are summarized in Tables A-9 and A-10 in Appendix A, respectively. For comparison purposes the range of minimum and maximum 1996 values are included for each compound. Of the 135 organic compounds sought in 2002, only 26 were detected in WPTP biosolids and 12 were detected in STP biosolids. This represents about the same number of compounds for each plant as in 2001 samples.

The following types of organic compounds were detected in very low concentrations during 2002:

Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs): components of fuel, asphalt, creosote, and products of combustion which are commonly found in the environment. Transfer of PAHs from soil has been shown to be minimal for root crops, and essentially zero for above-ground crops (NRC, 1996).

Phthalates: plasticizers, which are prevalent in the environment. Phthalates do not persist in soils and are rapidly removed by volatilization and microbial decomposition (NRC, 1996).

Solvents, such as chlorobenzene, phenol, and 4-methylphenol, which are widely used as disinfectants.

PAHs and PCBs are two classes of trace organics that are of particular interest in determining dangerous or hazardous qualities of a solid waste residual, according to Ecology dangerous waste regulations (WAC 173-303-9903). The average concentrations of the 13 PAH compounds detected in WPTP biosolids totaled 32.11 mg/kg dry in 2002. One PAH compound was detected in STP biosolids with a concentration of <0.98 mg/kg dry. The yearly total continues to be well below Ecology's criterion of 10,000 mg/kg dry for total PAH compounds (WAC 173-303-100).

Three PCBs, Aroclor 1248, 1254, and 1260 were detected in WPTP biosolids in minute concentrations, while two, Aroclor 1248 and 1254 were detected in STP biosolids. The concentrations of all PCBs were well below the federal prescribed use guidelines of 10 mg/kg dry (40 CFR Part 761).

One pesticide, 4,4-DDE was detected in WPTP biosolids in 2002, and no pesticides were detected in STP biosolids. The pesticide concentrations in biosolids continue to be minute and tend to be at the minimum of the 1996 range or even less (see Tables A-9 and A-10 in Appendix A).

Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, a compound used as a plasticizer in many products, including food wraps, was found in WPTP biosolids at an average concentration of 137 mg/kg during 2002. Its average concentration in STP biosolids in 2002 was 132 mg/kg dry. These values fall within the min/max range of 1996 concentrations. The level of this compound in the biosolids appears to have stabilized since 1992. The presence of this compound in biosolids points to our ever-increasing use of plastics and their prevalence in the environment. Ecology lists this compound as a "moderately dangerous chemical product," one of the least toxic on the *Discarded Chemical Products List* (WAC 173-303-9903).

In general, research on the bioavailability of toxic organic compounds to plants indicates that the risk to humans consuming food crops grown on soils amended with biosolids is negligible. No adverse human acute or chronic toxicity effects have been reported resulting from ingestion of food plants grown in soils amended by biosolids (NRC, 1996).

3.4 TCLP Organic Compounds

WPTP and STP biosolids were analyzed twice during 2002 for thirty-two pesticides, herbicides, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds by using the TCLP test (40 CFR 261.24 and WAC 173-303-090). The historic TCLP organics data have consistently fallen well below criteria for both WPTP and STP biosolids. Results of 2002 TCLP testing for organic compounds are presented in Tables A-7 (WPTP) and A-8 (STP). They show minute extractable concentrations of only one organic compound in WPTP and STP leachate in 2002. Concentrations were well below criteria and are protective of the environment and public health.

3.5 Microbiology

Results of microbiological analyses are summarized in Tables A-1 and A-2 in Appendix A. The levels of fecal coliform, *Salmonella* and enterococcus showed no statistical difference in 2002 when compared to 2001 levels in both WPTP and STP biosolids. Viruses were not detected at WPTP and STP during 2002 (See Appendix B, Tables B-1 and B-2 for monthly values, except viruses which are analyzed quarterly).

Additionally biosolids are tested quarterly for the presence of several parasites having public health significance. These include *Ascaris*, *Coccidia*, *Giardia*, *Mite-ova*, *Nematodes*, *Taenia*, *Toxocara* and *Viable Helminth ova*. None of these parasites were detected in WPTP or STP biosolids during 2002.

Fecal coliform, *Salmonellae*, and enterococci bacteria analyses are all performed by using the Most Probable Number (MPN) approach. This technique results in population counts that are reported as an MPN index. The index is an estimate based on probability formulas and a certain number of replicate tests from the same biosolids sample. Each replicate may give quite different results because of the irregular distribution of bacteria in the subsamples. The results of the test are compared to MPN tables, and the MPN index is assigned.

The MPN index is derived from a probability formula and statistics. Associated with each MPN index is a range called the 95% confidence interval. For example, an MPN index of 26 organisms/100 gram has a range of 9 to 78 organisms. This means that 95 percent of the replicates analyzed from a particular sample whose index is 26 will have bacterial counts that fall between 9 and 78 organisms/100 g, with a most probable number of 26 organisms/100 g. The important point to remember is that the MPN index is not a definite number, but rather the most probable number within a range of values.

3.6 Conclusions

Biosolids data from WPTP and STP for 2002 continue to show that King County's biosolids are of high quality when compared to all relevant criteria including prescribed use guidelines, TCLP criteria, and the 2001 WPTP and STP biosolids quality data. Results of TCLP tests show that the minute concentrations of organic compounds and trace metals continue to fall well below all hazardous waste

criteria. Levels of most metals have leveled off or continue to decline in biosolids at both plants, and all metals for which there are regulatory criteria are detected in concentrations well below maximum allowable concentrations and below the more stringent 40 CFR Part 503.13 Table 3 limits.

WPTP and STP biosolids are very similar in terms of meeting the federal and state criteria. King County biosolids meet all Class B pathogen reduction standards under the federal regulation 40 CFR Part 503. As such, they are deemed safe for a variety of projects and applications including fertilization of food chain crops, forestlands, and general soil improvement. It is King County's continuing goal to achieve further improvements in biosolids quality.

4.0 MICROBIAL CONSTITUENTS OF BIOSOLIDS

Wastewater typically contains many millions of microorganisms per 100 ml. Some of these organisms are potentially disease producing, or pathogenic, to humans and other animals; others are harmless. One of the primary purposes of wastewater treatment is to significantly reduce or eliminate pathogenic microorganisms. The anaerobic digestion processes used to treat wastewater solids at King County's West Point Treatment Plant (WPTP) and South Treatment Plant (STP) reduce microbial concentrations from initial levels by up to 95 percent. Properly designed and managed land application programs ensure that proper field conditions exist for the elimination of any potentially remaining pathogens in biosolids, and thereby prevent them from entry into the food chain. In Washington, these conditions include warm, dry, sunny environments during at least part of the year.

The microorganisms in biosolids may be pathogenic or more commonly, indicators of pathogens. The King County Environmental Laboratory routinely analyzes biosolids for the presence of certain indicator microorganisms and pathogens. A brief description of each follows.

4.1 Fecal Coliform Bacteria

These microorganisms, most of which are nonpathogenic, are common to most warm-blooded animals, and include *Escherichia* and *Klebsiella* species. Their presence in high numbers in biosolids does not confirm the presence of pathogens, but suggests the possibility of pathogen presence. Fecal coliforms are the most widely accepted, though not the only indicator of fecal pollution.

4.2 Enterococcus Bacteria

These microorganisms, most of which are nonpathogenic, may have a slightly better survival rate than fecal coliform bacteria, and consequently are a good indicator of fecal pollution in surface waters. The group of organisms, under the genus *Enterococcus*, that are used as indicators are *E. faecalis*, *E. faecium*, *E. gallinarum* and *E. avium*. Similar to fecal coliform, the presence of these *Enterococcus* species do not confirm the presence of pathogens, but suggest the possibility of their presence.

4.3 *Salmonellae* Bacteria

This enteric pathogen is sometimes found in human or animal fecal matter. *Salmonellae* are associated with outbreaks of gastroenteritis and typhoid, human diseases usually contracted through consumption of contaminated drinking water or food.

Salmonellae survival in a forest or agricultural field is highly unlikely. Pathogenic microorganisms, including *Salmonellae* do not survive the warm, dry periods and the competition by naturally occurring organisms that all biosolids application sites experience (regardless of the time of year the biosolids are actually applied).

4.4 Total Enteric Viruses

Biosolids from WPTP and STP are routinely analyzed for enteroviruses including polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses, and ECHOviruses. Vaccine-strain polioviruses are commonly found in wastewater as a result of oral polio vaccine use. Viruses multiply only within living cells, so their numbers cannot increase in raw wastewater, wastewater solids, biosolids, or the environment. Processing of wastewater to biosolids further reduces the numbers to very low or undetectable levels.

4.5 Parasites

Parasites pose a potential risk to human health when present in biosolids due to the existence of resistant stages of the organisms and low infective doses. *Ascaris* ova are the most commonly isolated nematode ova and may be the most resistant of the ova or cysts found in biosolids. This makes them a good indicator of the presence of parasites as a group. Although we are required only to report the presence of viable *Helmith* ova, we will include findings of any parasite of public health significance. Routine testing includes *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Coccidia*, *Giardia lamblia*, Mite-ova, Nematodes, *Taenia*, viable *Helmith* ova and *Toxocara*. Samples are tested quarterly using a sedimentation and centrifugation technique.

5.0 PLANT-ESSENTIAL MICRONUTRIENTS AND MACRONUTRIENTS FOUND IN BIOSOLIDS

Two criteria must be satisfied in order to consider an element essential for plant life. First, an element is considered essential if a plant cannot complete its life cycle in the total absence of the element. Second, an element is considered essential if it forms part of any molecule or constituent of the plant that is itself essential (Epstein, 1972). Following these two criteria, 16 elements are considered essential to plant life. These are divided into two groups on the basis of the tissue concentrations observed in most plants. Macronutrients are essential elements found in plants in concentrations greater than or equal to 1,000 ppm dry weight basis (mg/kg dry). Micronutrients, also referred to as trace elements or minor elements, are found in tissue concentrations equal to or less than 100 ppm dry weight basis.

5.1 Macronutrients

Nine of the sixteen essential elements are considered macronutrients. Arranged in order from greatest to smallest concentration in plant tissue, these are: carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, and sulfur.

Carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur are all constituents of amino acids and proteins including enzymes and coenzymes, as well as having other critical functions in plant cells. Potassium is essential as an activator of the enzymes involved in protein synthesis, and for translocation of anions such as NO_3^- and SO_4^{2-} , from one plant part to another. Magnesium is a constituent of chlorophyll molecules and is responsible for the maximum rates of hundreds of enzymatic reactions involving adenosine triphosphate (ATP), for the ability of enzymes to fix CO_2 into organic molecules, and for protein synthesis in cells. Calcium functions to cement plant cell walls together, activates several enzymes, and is important in cell division.

5.2 Micronutrients

Seven elements are currently listed as micronutrients. These include, in descending order of concentration in dry plant tissue, chloride, iron, boron, manganese, zinc, copper, and molybdenum.

Some, but not all, plant species require other elements in micronutrient concentrations to complete their life cycles. These other elements include cobalt, sodium, silicon, selenium, and nickel. Higher animals whose nutritional requirements are obtained directly or indirectly from plants require additional elements in micronutrient concentrations. These include sodium, iodine, cobalt, selenium, nickel, silicon, chromium, tin, vanadium, and fluorine. These elements may be absorbed and stored by plants even though they are not strictly required for completion of their life cycle. Several other elements that may not be universally essential throughout the plant community, but that do contribute to increased growth of some crops, include strontium and barium (Sauchelli, 1969). Barium is another constituent of biosolids.

Biosolids are routinely analyzed for most of the above elements except iodine, fluorine and silicon. All elements listed above and for which King County currently tests are detected in biosolids.

Except for iron and sometimes manganese, plant essential micronutrients are usually found in low concentrations in soils, and their availability to plants is also low (Brady, 1990). Brady states, "... even though their (micronutrients) removal by plants is small, the cumulative effects of crop production over a period of years may rapidly reduce the limited quantities of these elements originally present in soils." Biosolids applications to heavily cropped agricultural fields can aid in the replenishment of micronutrients.

The following discussions summarize information from several sources on the importance of micronutrients, their functions in plant growth and development, and known antagonisms. Because biosolids contain all these nutrients, it can be thought of as "complete plant food," especially when compared with commercial fertilizers that focus on N-P-K analysis.

ELEMENT	ESSENTIAL FUNCTION	CROPS HAVING A HIGH REQUIREMENT
IRON	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Essential component of the catalyst involved in the formation of chlorophyll,2. Required for oxidation-reduction in respiration processes,3. Constituent of certain enzymes and proteins.	blueberries, nut trees, cranberries, peaches, rhododendron, grapes
MANGANESE	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Acts as a catalyst in several enzymatic and physiological reactions in plants,2. Essential for nitrogen and inorganic acid metabolism,3. Essential for carbon dioxide assimilation and breakdown of carbohydrates during photosynthesis,4. Needed for the formation of carotene, riboflavin (vitamin B₂), and ascorbic acid (vitamin C).	beans, soybeans, onions, potatoes, citrus, dates
BORON	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Essential for protein synthesis, nitrogen and carbohydrate metabolism,2. Essential for root system development, fruit and seed formation,3. Maintains correct water relations within plants.	alfalfa, clover, sugar beets, cauliflower, celery, apples, other fruits
ZINC	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Essential for formulation of growth hormones (auxins),2. Promotes protein synthesis,3. Necessary for seed and grain maturation and production,4. Catalyst for oxidation in plant cells and vital for transformation of carbohydrates,5. Promotes the absorption of water and prevents stunting.	citrus and fruit trees, soybeans, corn, beans

MOLYBDENUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Required for symbiotic nitrogen fixation and protein synthesis, 2. Required for the synthesis of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), 3. Makes iron physiologically available within plants, 4. Alleviates plant injury caused by the presence of excessive amounts of copper, boron, nickel, cobalt, manganese and zinc. 	alfalfa, sweet clover, cauliflower, broccoli, celery
COPPER	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catalyst for respiration, 2. Required for chlorophyll synthesis, 3. Required for carbohydrate and protein metabolism, 4. Enzyme constituent. <p>Copper has also been used as a fungicide for more than 100 years to control wheat blunt and smut. Certain compounds of copper are still used in organic farming as pesticides.</p>	citrus and fruit trees, onions, small grains
CHLORIDE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role is unclear but it enhances root and top growth of plants, especially when young, 2. Stimulates photosynthesis. 	tomatoes, cotton, buckwheat, barley, lettuce, sugar beets, cabbage, carrots, corn, potatoes
SODIUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improves plant vigor, helps resist disease, 2. Improves the keeping quality of many crops, 3. Imparts color and flavor to vegetable crops, 4. Can substitute for up to 50% of the potassium required by some plants. 	celery, sugar beets, Swiss chard, turnips, table beets
COBALT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essential for microorganisms involved with the symbiotic fixation of nitrogen in root nodules of legumes, 2. Constituent of vitamin B₁₂ (required by animals, but not by plants). 	all legumes, cotton, mustard
VANADIUM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May function in biological oxidation-reduction reactions, 2. May substitute for some molybdenum requirement. 	asparagus, rice, lettuce, barley, corn
CHROMIUM	Required by higher animals and functions in the action of insulin on cell membranes.	

Known Antagonisms Between Macro and Micronutrients: (from Brady, 1990)

1. Excess copper or sulfate may adversely affect the utilization of molybdenum.
2. Iron deficiency is encouraged by an excess of zinc, manganese, copper, or molybdenum.
3. Excess phosphate may encourage a deficiency of zinc, iron, or copper, but enhances the adsorption of molybdenum.
4. Heavy nitrogen fertilization intensifies copper and zinc deficiencies.
5. Excess sodium or potassium may adversely affect manganese uptake.
6. Excess lime reduces boron uptake.
7. Excess iron, copper, or zinc may reduce the adsorption of manganese.

6.0 GLOSSARY

anaerobic digestion: the decomposition of organic matter without the presence of oxygen. Anaerobic digestion of sewage takes place in tanks where 40 to 60 percent of the volatile solids are decomposed by anaerobic bacteria and converted to methane and carbon dioxide. Anaerobic digestion also typically reduces viruses and pathogenic bacterial populations by 90 percent or more. (See also: mesophilic, pretreatment, primary treatment, secondary treatment, tertiary treatment)

available nutrient: that portion of any naturally occurring or fertilizer-borne element or compound in the soil that can be readily absorbed and assimilated by growing plants. (See also: macronutrient, micronutrient)

background level: amounts of nutrients, organisms, or pollutants already existing in the environment before biosolids applications.

bacteria: single-celled microorganisms that lack chlorophyll. Some bacteria are capable of causing human, animal or plant diseases; others are essential for the decomposition of organic matter in soils, in secondary wastewater treatment (see definition below), and in digestive processes in animals. (See also: pathogenic microbe, virus)

biosolids: (Water Environment Federation definition) - "primarily organic product produced from the wastewater treatment plant process, that can be beneficially recycled". It contains water, sand, organic matter, microorganisms, trace metals and other chemicals. (See also: Class A Biosolids, Class B Biosolids, exceptional quality biosolids)

ceiling limit (or concentration): refers to federal regulation 40 CFR Part 503.13 (EPA, 1992) Table 1 concentrations of metals in biosolids. The ceiling limit is the maximum concentration of a metal allowed in biosolids in order to be considered exceptional quality and safe for land application. (See also: exceptional quality biosolids, pollutant concentration)

Class A Biosolids: the EPA designation for high quality biosolids that have been treated to reduce pathogens to below detectable levels. Federal regulations require this level of quality for biosolids that are sold or given away in a bag or other container, or applied to lawns or home gardens. (See also: biosolids, Class B Biosolids, exceptional quality biosolids)

Class B Biosolids: the EPA designation for high quality biosolids that have been treated to significantly reduce pathogens to levels that are safe for beneficial use in land application. Federal regulations require site management and access restrictions when biosolids of this quality are land applied, including sites with high potential for public contact. (See also: biosolids, Class A Biosolids, exceptional quality biosolids)

dewatering: any of several processes used to remove water from biosolids in order to reduce its volume prior to recycling. These processes may include evaporation, passage through belt filter presses which squeeze water out of biosolids, or centrifuging which drives water out by spinning, much as water is driven out of clothes during the "spin" cycle of a clothes washing machine.

essential element: an element that is required by all organisms in order to complete their life cycles. (See also: macronutrient, micronutrient, heavy metal, trace metal, available nutrient)

exceptional quality biosolids: common terminology referring to biosolids whose metals concentrations do not exceed standards of federal regulation 40 CFR Part 503.13 (EPA, 1992) Table 1 and Table 3. Exceptional quality biosolids must meet one of the Class A pathogen requirements and one of the vector attraction reduction options. (See also: Class A biosolids, pollutant concentration)

hazardous waste: any material that according to EPA criteria on ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or TCLP is a potential hazard to human health and the environment if not properly controlled. (See also TCLP)

heavy metal: metallic elements whose densities are equal to or greater than 5.0 g/cm³ including, but not limited to chromium, lead, zinc, copper, cadmium, mercury, nickel, silver, and iron. Some heavy metals are required in trace concentrations for all animal and plant life. These include manganese, iron, copper, zinc, and molybdenum. Others like cadmium, mercury, and lead can be toxic to living organisms. Still others have no known effects on living organisms. (See also: micronutrient, trace metal)

mg/kg: milligram per kilogram; equivalent to a part per million.

macronutrient: an essential element needed in large amounts by a plant or animal in order to complete its life cycle. Macronutrients are found in dry tissue in concentrations greater than 1,000 ppm. Plant macronutrients include nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur, calcium, magnesium, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. (See also: micronutrient, trace metal)

mesophilic digestion: One of two optimum temperature ranges (85-100°F which equates to 30-38°C) that increases the rate of anaerobic digestion to maximize efficiency and minimize solids retention times. (See also: anaerobic digestion, primary treatment, secondary treatment)

micronutrient: (also called trace element) an essential element needed in extremely small amounts by a plant or animal in order to complete its life cycle. Micronutrients are found in dry tissue in concentrations less than 100 ppm. Plant micronutrients include iron, boron, manganese, zinc, copper, chloride, cobalt, and molybdenum. Micronutrients are often depleted or unavailable in soils that have been cropped continuously and that have received only applications of nitrogen fertilizers. (See also: macronutrient, trace metal)

pathogenic microbe: any microorganism that has the potential to cause disease. These may include certain bacteria, fungi, and viruses. (See also: bacteria, virus)

"pollutant concentration" (or limit): refers to the 40 CFR Part 503.13 (EPA, 1992) Table 3 concentrations of metals in biosolids. Municipalities whose biosolids meet this limit are exempt from certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements. (See also: exceptional quality biosolids)

pretreatment: the removal of certain pollutants from industrial waste before discharging it to the wastewater treatment system. Pretreatment is required of industries whose wastes fail to comply with local or federal pretreatment standards. This may necessitate the installation of special equipment for pollutant removal. (See also: primary treatment, secondary treatment, tertiary treatment)

primary treatment: the first phase of wastewater treatment in which solids are removed through gravitational settling. (See also: pretreatment, secondary treatment, tertiary treatment)

priority pollutants: a group of chemicals specifically listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 423, Appendix A) given priority for regulatory control.

secondary treatment: the second phase of wastewater treatment that uses aeration and the biological action of bacteria to remove 95 percent or more of the dissolved and suspended organic matter remaining in wastewater after primary treatment. (See also: pretreatment, primary treatment, tertiary treatment)

TCLP: the analytical procedure described in 40 CFR 261.24, used to determine if biosolids is a hazardous waste. TCLP is the acronym for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.

tertiary treatment: a third phase of wastewater treatment in which most of the remaining pollutants are removed from effluent following secondary treatment. The processes used include among others, sand filtration and ultraviolet light disinfection. (See also: pretreatment, primary treatment, secondary treatment)

tilth: the physical condition of a soil as related to its ease of tillage, fitness as a seedbed, and its impedance to seedling emergence and root penetration.

trace metal: any metallic element detected in biosolids in extremely low concentrations (equal to or less than 100 ppm). The term is also commonly used as a synonym for micronutrient, although not all micronutrients are metals. (See also: essential element, heavy metal, macronutrient, micronutrient)

trace organic: any organic compound detected in biosolids in extremely low concentrations, usually several parts per million (mg/kg) or less.

virus: the smallest of the microorganisms, these are obligate parasites composed of a nucleic acid (RNA or DNA) core and a protein coat. They cannot grow or reproduce outside a host organism. (See also: pathogenic microbe, bacteria)

wastewater: water that has been previously used in homes, businesses or industry and requires treatment before it can be discharged to surface waters (i.e., Puget Sound) or reused.

7.0 REFERENCES

- APHA, AWWA, and WPCF. *Standards Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 17th ed. Washington, D.C.: American Public Health Association, 1989.
- Brady, Nyle C. *The Nature and Properties of Soils*, 10th ed. New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, Inc., 1990.
- Ecology. *Biosolids Management*, WAC 173-308. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Ecology, 1998.
- Ecology. *Discarded Chemical Products List*, WAC 173-303-9903. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Ecology, 1986.
- _____. *Use of Municipal Sewage Sludge*, Ecology 82-12. Olympia, WA: Washington State Department of Ecology, 1982.
- EPA. *Environmental Regulations and Technology: Control of Pathogens and Vector Attraction in Sewage Sludge (Including Domestic Septage) Under 40 CFR Part 503*. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, 1992.
- _____. *Standards for the Disposal of Sewage Sludge*, 40 CFR 503. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, 1993.
- _____. *Designation of Hazardous Substances*, 40 CFR Part 116. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, 1978.
- _____. *Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste*, 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C, Toxicity characteristic. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, 1993.
- _____. *Priority Pollutants*, 40 CFR Part 423-126, Appendix A. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, 1996.
- _____. *Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) . . .*, 40 CFR Part 761. Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency, 1996.
- Epstein, Emanuel. *Mineral Nutrition of Plants, Principles and Perspectives*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1972.
- Gilbert, Richard O. *Statistical Methods for Environmental Pollution Monitoring*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1987.
- Helsel, D. "Less Than Obvious." *Environmental Science Technology*, Vol. 24, No. 12 (1990).

- King County. *Biosolids Quality Summary, 1995*. Biosolids Management Program. King County Department of Natural Resources, May 1996.
- King County. *Biosolids Quality Summary, 1996*. Biosolids Management Program. King County Department of Natural Resources, October 1997.
- King County. *Biosolids Quality Summary, 1997*. Biosolids Management Program. King County Department of Natural Resources, July 1998.
- King County. *Biosolids Quality Summary, 1998*. Biosolids Management Program. King County Department of Natural Resources, July 1999.
- King County. *Biosolids Quality Summary, 1999*. Biosolids Management Program. King County Department of Natural Resources, June 2000.
- King County. *Biosolids Quality Summary, 2000*. Biosolids Management Program. King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, July 2001.
- King County. *Biosolids Quality Summary, 2001*. Biosolids Management Program. King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, August 2002.
- National Research Council. *Use of Reclaimed Water and Sludge in Food Crop Production*. Natural Research Council, 1996.
- Sauchelli, Vincent. *Trace Elements in Agriculture*. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., Inc., 1969.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY TABLES OF ALL PARAMETERS

- Table A-1: 2002 Summary of Conventional and Microbiological Data for West Point Biosolids
- Table A-2: 2002 Summary of Conventional and Microbiological Data for South Plant Biosolids
- Table A-3: 2002 Summary of Metals Data for West Point Biosolids
- Table A-4: 2002 Summary of Metals Data for South Plant Biosolids
- Table A-5: 2002 Summary of TCLP Metals Data for West Point Biosolids
- Table A-6: 2002 Summary of TCLP Metals Data for South Plant Biosolids
- Table A-7: 2002 TCLP Organic Compound Data for West Point Biosolids
- Table A-8: 2002 TCLP Organic Compound Data for South Plant Biosolids
- Table A-9: 2002 Summary of Trace Organic Compounds Detected in West Point Biosolids
- Table A-10: 2002 Summary of Trace Organic Compounds Detected in South Plant Biosolids
- Table A-11: List of Organic Compounds Analyzed in King County Biosolids

TABLE A-1. 2002 Summary of Conventional and Microbiological Data for West Point Biosolids

CONVENTIONAL	2002 Mean	2002 Standard Deviation	2002 No. of times Detected	2002 Minimum	2002 Median	2002 Maximum	2001 Mean
Total Solids (% of wet)	27.5	1.62	12	25.1	28.3	30.1	26.6
Total Volatile Solids (% of wet)	61.9	4.57	12	52.3	62.3	67.5	63.3
pH (std. units) (<i>i</i>)	8.80	0.16	12	8.44	8.86	8.92	8.5
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/kg dry)	11,900	2,060	12	9,700	11,450	15,900	10,700
Organic Nitrogen (<i>d</i>) (mg/kg dry)	47,100	6,100	12	40,400	45,600	59,000	53,800
Total Phosphorus (mg/kg dry)	19,200	1,690	12	16,900	19,100	22,300	19,000
Total Potassium (mg/kg dry)	1,700	230	12	1,400	1,700	2,200	1,700
Total Sulfur (mg/kg dry)	11,560	2,062	12	6,400	12,000	15,400	11,860
MICROBIOLOGICAL	2002 Median	2002 Minimum	2002 Maximum	No. of times Detected		2002 Geometric Mean	2001 Geometric Mean
Fecal Coliform (org/g dry)	36,000	6,000	120,000	12		29,000	20,000
Enterococcus (org/g dry)	190,000	10,000	10,000,000	11		178,000	110,000
Salmonella (org/4g dry)	1.45	<0.28	4.8	8		1.33	1.1
Total Enteric Viruses (PFU/4g dry)	<0.28	<0.28	<0.31	0		<0.29	0.64
Parasites (no units)	NF	-	-	NF		-	-

Note: Test of Statistical Significance indicates a significant increase (*i*) or decrease (*d*)

ND = not detected

CC = cannot be calculated

PFU= Plaque forming unit

NF= none found

Total Enteric Viruses include: polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses and ECHOviruses.

Parasites include: Ascaris lumbricoides, Coccidia, Giardia lamblia, Mite-ova, Nematodes, Taenia, viable Helminth ova and Toxocara.

TABLE A-2. 2002 Summary of Conventional and Microbiological Data for South Plant Biosolids

CONVENTIONAL	2002 Mean	2002 Standard Deviation	2002 No. of times Detected	2002 Minimum	2002 Median	2002 Maximum	2001 Mean
Total Solids (% of wet)	17.6	0.79	12	15.6	17.7	18.6	17.6
Total Volatile Solids (% of wet)	64.4	1.75	12	60.3	64.9	66.3	64.3
pH (std. units)	8.78	0.4	12	8.4	8.65	9.8	8.86
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/kg dry)	15,600	3,070	12	9,800	16,200	19,900	14,300
Organic Nitrogen (mg/kg dry)	56,800	4,900	12	50,200	58,600	63,800	60,400
Total Phosphorus (mg/kg dry)	31,400	4,840	12	26,500	30,500	41,100	30,200
Total Potassium (<i>i</i>) (mg/kg dry)	2,900	280	12	2,500	2,900	3,500	2,600
Total Sulfur (mg/kg dry)	11,600	1510	12	9,200	11,500	14,900	11,600
MICROBIOLOGICAL	2002 Median	2002 Minimum	2002 Maximum	No. of times Detected		2002 Geometric Mean	2001 Geometric Mean
Fecal Coliform (org/g dry)	28,500	6,000	91,000	12		24,500	30,200
Enterococcus (org/g dry)	280,000	20,000	2,900,000	11		281,000	96,200
Salmonella (org/4g dry)	1.65	0.48	16	12		1.79	1.66
Total Viruses (PFU/4g dry)	<0.44	<0.44	<0.47	0		<0.45	0.92
Parasites (no units)	NF	-	-	NF		-	-

Note: Test of Statistical Significance indicates a significant increase (*i*) or decrease (*d*) test.

ND = not detected

CC = cannot be calculated

PFU= Plaque forming unit

NF= none found

Total Enteric Viruses include: polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses and ECHOviruses.

Parasites include: Ascaris lumbricoides, Coccidia, Giardia lamblia, Mite-ova, Nematodes, Taenia, viable Helmith ova and Toxocara.

TABLE A-3. 2002 Summary of Metals Data for West Point Biosolids								
METALS (mg/kg dry)								
	2002 Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	2002 Median	Maximum	2001 Mean	40 CFR 503 Regulatory Limits **	No. of Times Detected
Arsenic	6.94	1.08	4.65	7.01	8.7	6.45	41	12
Barium	295	20	272	297	321	296		10
Beryllium*	<0.36	CC	<0.33	<0.35	<0.40	<0.38		0
Boron	14.8	2.6	9.63	14	19	15.1		12
Cadmium	4.31	1.32	1.7	4.3	6.17	5.31	39	11
Chromium	43.7	10	25.3	44.6	57.9	46.1	1,200	11
Copper (<i>d</i>)	495	46	382	504	545	548	1,500	11
Iron	16,600	2,990	12,600	16,100	23,200	16,200		12
Lead	119	25.5	80	117	168	133	300	11
Magnesium	5,810	540	4,720	6,030	6,390	6,110		10
Manganese	729	454	313	470	1,330	625		12
Mercury	2.13	0.5	1.3	2.09	3.27	2.35	17	11
Molybdenum	11.7	3.77	7.24	11.2	17.9	10.6	**	12
Nickel	33.1	7	24	31	43.4	33.1	420	10
Selenium	6.51	0.66	5.6	6.5	7.4	6.04	36	10
Silver (<i>i</i>)	49.8	4.1	43	51	55.9	44.1		11
Zinc	840	75	705	840	960	830	2,800	10

Note: Test of Statistical Significance: indicates a significant increase (*i*) or decrease (*d*) between the 2001 and 2002 values at P < 0.05 based on Mann -Whitney U test.

Note: means and standard deviations are computed on the basis of the twelve monthly samples for 2002, excluding outliers.

Minima, medians, and maxima are determined on the basis of all data collected during the monitoring year, excluding outliers.

CC = cannot be computed

< = less than method detection limit. The detection limit may vary depending on the analytical method used.

* Beryllium was undetected during all of 2002.

** 40 CFR 503 Limit for Very High Quality (Table 3) is under reconsideration

TABLE A-4. 2002 Summary of Metals Data for South Plant Biosolids

METALS (mg/kg dry)								
	2002 Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	2001 Median	Maximum	2001 Mean	40 CFR 503 Regulatory Limits **	No. of Times Detected
Arsenic	7.58	0.52	6.3	7.72	8.29	7.62	41	11
Barium	289	25.9	240	298	322	284		12
Beryllium*	<0.56	CC	<0.52	<0.56	<0.63	<0.56		0
Boron	15	1.8	12	14.5	18	16		12
Cadmium	4.07	0.95	2.7	3.85	6.1	3.98	39	12
Chromium	40.2	7.4	32.7	40.1	58	40.8	1,200	12
Copper	601	49	529	591	713	610	1,500	12
Iron	24,100	6,140	17,200	22,500	39,200	20,200		12
Lead (<i>d</i>)	42	6.4	33	42	55	47.4	300	11
Magnesium (<i>i</i>)	7,840	1,201	6,290	7,670	9,830	6,300		12
Manganese (<i>d</i>)	460	73	360	450	620	760		12
Mercury	1.97	0.4	1.3	2.1	2.49	2.51	17	11
Molybdenum	14.3	3.2	9.8	13.7	19.3	14.6	**	12
Nickel	20.8	3.61	15	21	26	21.5	420	12
Selenium (<i>i</i>)	8.62	1.4	6.5	8.8	10	6.42	36	10
Silver (<i>d</i>)	24.4	1.71	21.6	24.7	28.2	27.3		12
Zinc	751	79	629	747	870	762	2,800	11

Note: Test of Statistical Significance: indicates a significant increase (*i*) or decrease (*d*) between the 2001 and 2002 values at P < 0.05 based on Mann-Whitney U test.

Note: means and standard deviations are computed on the basis of the twelve monthly averages for 2002, excluding outliers.

Minima, medians, and maxima are determined on the basis of all data collected during the monitoring year, excluding outliers.

CC = cannot be computed

< = less than method detection limit. The detection limit may vary depending on the analytical method used.

* Beryllium was undetected during all of 2002.

** 40CFR 503 Limit for Very High Quality (Table 3) is under reconsideration

TABLE A-5. 2002 Summary of TCLP Metals Data for West Point Biosolids

METALS (mg/l)					
	2002 Detected Value (mg/l)	Detection Limit (if undetected) (mg/l)	Ecology Dangerous Waste Criteria ** (mg/l)	2001 Detected Value (mg/l)	2002 Total Analyses *
Arsenic	ND	0.05	5	ND	2
Barium	0.0346	0.001	100	0.0441	2
Cadmium	ND	0.003	1	ND	2
Chromium	ND	0.005	5	ND	2
Lead	ND	0.03	5	ND	2
Mercury	ND	0.0002	0.20	ND	2
Selenium	<0.0595	0.05	1	ND	2
Silver	ND	0.004	5	ND	2

ND = not detected

Detected values are averages of samples analyzed.

** Taken from WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations

Values are reported in wet weight

TABLE A-6. 2002 Summary of Metals TCLP Data for South Plant Biosolids

METALS (mg/l)					
	2002 Detected Value (mg/l)	Detection Limit (if undetected) (mg/l)	Ecology Dangerous Waste Criteria ** (mg/l)	2001 Detected Value (mg/l)	2002 Total Analyses *
Arsenic	ND	0.05	5	ND	2
Barium	0.0218	0.001	100	0.0383	2
Cadmium	ND	0.005	1	ND	2
Chromium	ND	0.005	5	ND	2
Lead	ND	0.03	5	ND	2
Mercury	ND	0.0002	0.20	ND	2
Selenium	ND	0.05	1	ND	2
Silver	ND	0.004	5	ND	2

ND = not detected

Detected values are averages of samples analyzed.

** Taken from WAC 173-303, Dangerous Waste Regulations

Values are reported in wet weight

TABLE A-7 2002 TCLP Organic Compound Data for West Point Biosolids		
Volatiles (mg/l)		
Sample Number	Date	2-Butanone (MEK)
L24258-1	13-May-02	0.102
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	0.0525
Criteria		200

Note: Criteria from WAC 173-303-090 and 40 CFR 261.24
Only one constituent was detected out of 32 compounds analyzed.

TABLE A-8. 2002 TCLP Organic Compound Data for South Plant Biosolids		
Volatiles (mg/l)		
Sample Number	Date	2-Butanone (MEK)
L24258-2	13-May-02	0.0991
L26402-2	18-Nov-02	0.0536
Criteria		200

Note: Criteria from WAC 173-303-090 and 40 CFR 261.24
Only one constituent was detected out of 32 compounds analyzed.

TABLE A-9. 2002 Organic Compound Data for West Point Biosolids

		Acids (mg/kg dry)		Volatiles (mg/kg dry)			
Sample Number	Date	Benzoic Acid	Phenol	Acetone	Methylene Chloride	Toluene	2-Butanone (MEK)
L24258-1	13-May-02	29.55	8.82	4.49	0.42	0.019	1.87
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	10.88	10.11	**	**	**	**
1996 Min - max		ND	10.9 - 12	0.440 - 3.71	0.197-0.456	0.051 - 0.139	0.180 - 3.08

		Neutrals/PAHs (mg/kg dry)					
Sample Number	Date	Acenaphthene *	Anthracene *	Benzo(A) Anthracene *	Benzo(A) Pyrene *	Benzo(B) Fluoranthene *	Benzo(G,H,I) Perylene *
L24258-1	13-May-02	0.91	<0.70	0.98	<0.98	<2.40	<1.50
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	1.5	1.49	2.57	2.96	3.45	1.93
1996 Min - max		0.51 - 1.18	0.71 - 0.83	0.77 - 2.37	0.9 - 1.5	1.67	0.9

Sample Number	Date	Bis(2-Ethyl-hexyl)Phthalate	Chrysene *	Fluoranthene *	Fluorene *	Indeno(1,2,3-Cd) Pyrene *	Naphthalene*
L24258-1	13-May-02	113	1.48	1.88	1.03	<1.50	<2.40
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	160	3.15	5.00	0.98	1.17	1.93
1996 Min - max		46 - 156	0.79 - 3.33	1.5 - 4.93	0.46 - 0.93	0.69	ND

Sample Number	Date	Phenanthrene *	Pyrene *	1,4 Dichloro-benzene	2-Methyl-naphthalene
L24258-1	13-May-02	4.08	3.20	0.87	3.97
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	6.61	7.70	1.69	1.68
1996 Min - max		1.57 - 6.35	2.11 - 6.49	0.42	ND

		PCBs and Pesticides (mg/kg dry)			
Sample Number	Date	Aroclor 1248	Aroclor 1254	Aroclor 1260	4,4-DDE
L24258-1	13-May-02				<0.0063
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	<0.13 ^g	<0.31 ^g	<0.12 ^g	<0.0039
1996 Min - max		0.32	0.176 - 0.635	0.149 - 0.310	0.031 - 0.041

* indicates Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) compound

ND = no data available or the compound was not detected.

1996 Min - max = Minimum and maximum detected values for 1996 trace organic compounds to use as comparison for 2002 data.

** Volatiles were not analyzed in November 2002.

In 2002 two samples were analyzed for all 135 organic compounds, as compared to 1996 when monthly samples were analyzed.

g = geometric mean, monthly samples were analyzed in 2002 for some Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).

TABLE A-10 2002 Organic Compound Data for South Plant Biosolids

TABLE A-10 2002 Organic Compound Data for South Plant Biosolids							
Acids (mg/kg dry)				Volatiles (mg/kg dry)			
Sample Number	Date	Benzoic Acid	Phenol	Acetone	2-Butanone (MEK)	Methylene Chloride	Toluene
L24258-1	13-May-02	<6.20	10.45	2.83	2.10	0.25	0.065
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	6.90	8.62	**	**	**	**
1996 Min - max		ND	ND	1.6 - 5.1	0.34 - 3.65	0.127-0.406	0.03 - 0.12

Neutrals/PAHs (mg/kg dry)					
Sample Number	Date	Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	Bis(2-Ethyl-hexyl)Phthalate	Phenanthrene *	1,4 Dichloro-benzene
L24258-1	13-May-02	1.07	121	<0.90	1.07
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	<0.92	142	0.98	1.49
1996 Min - max		0.58-2.64	45 - 180	0.62-2.46	0.43-3.16

PCBs (mg/kg dry)			
Sample Number	Date	Aroclor 1248	Aroclor 1254
L24258-1	13-May-02		
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	<0.14 ^g	<0.21 ^g
1996 Min - max		0.185 - 0.185	0.118 - 0.377

* indicates Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) compound

ND = no data available or the compound was not detected.

1996 Min - max = Minimum and maximum detected values for 1996 trace organic compounds to use as comparison for 2002 data.

** Volatiles were not analyzed in November 2002.

In 2002 two samples were analyzed for all 135 organic compounds, as compared to 1996 when monthly samples were analyzed.

g = geometric mean, monthly samples were analyzed in 2002 for some Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs).

Table A-11. List of Organic Compounds Analyzed in King County Biosolids

Pesticides and PCBs	Volatiles	Bases/Neutrals/Acids	
4,4-DDE	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Benzyl Alcohol
4,4-DDD	1,1-Dichloroethylene	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
4,4-DDT	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
Aldrin	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)-ether
Alpha-BHC	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Arochlor-1016 †	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2-Chloronaphthalene	Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
Arochlor-1221 †	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2-Chlorophenol	Carbazole
Arochlor-1232 †	1,1,2-Trichloroethylene	2-Methylnaphthalene	Chrysene *
Arochlor-1242 †	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2-Methylphenol	Coprostanol
Arochlor-1248 †	2-Butanone (MEK)	2-Nitroaniline	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate
Arochlor-1254 †	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	2-Nitrophenol	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate
Arochlor-1260 †	2-Hexanone	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene *
Beta-BHC	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	2,4-Dimethylphenol	Dibenzofuran
Chlordane	Acetone	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Diethyl Phthalate
Delta-BHC	Acrolein	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Dimethyl Phthalate
Dieldrin	Acrylonitrile	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Fluoranthene *
Endosulfan 1	Benzene	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Fluorene *
Endosulfan Sulfate	Bromodichloromethane	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Hexachlorobenzene
Endosulfan 11	Bromoform	3-Nitroaniline	Hexachlorobutadiene
Endrin	Bromomethane	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Endrin Aldehyde	Carbon Disulfide	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	Hexachloroethane
Gamma-BHC	Carbon Tetrachloride	4-chloro-3-methylphenol	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene *
Heptachlor	Chlorobenzene	4-Chloroaniline	Isophorone
Heptachlor Epoxide	Chlorodibromoethane	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ester	N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine
Methoxychlor	Chloroethane	4-Methylphenol	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Toxaphene	Chloroform	4-Nitroaniline	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
	Chloromethane	4-Nitrophenol	Naphthalene *
	Cis-1,3-Dichloropropane	4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol	Nitrobenzene
	Ethyl Benzene	Acenaphthene *	Pentachlorophenol
	Methylene Chloride	Acenaphthylene *	Phenanthrene *
	Styrene	Aniline	Phenol
	Tetrachloroethylene	Anthracene *	Pyrene *
	Toluene	Benzidine	
	Total Xylenes	Benzoic Acid	
	Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Benzo(a)anthracene *	
	Trichlorofluoromethane	Benzo(a)pyrene *	
	Vinyl Acetate	Benzo(b)fluoranthene *	
	Vinylchloride	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene *	
		Benzo(k)fluoranthene *	

* Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)

† Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

APPENDIX B

RAW DATA TABLES OF PARAMETERS

- Table B-1: 2002 Summary of Conventionals, Bacteria, and Viruses from West Point Biosolids
- Table B-2: 2002 Summary of Conventionals, Bacteria and Viruses from South Plant Biosolids
- Table B-3: 2002 Trace Metals for West Point Biosolids
- Table B-4: 2002 Trace Metals for South Plant Biosolids

TABLE B-1. 2002 Conventionals, Bacteria, and Viruses from West Point Biosolids

CONVENTIONALS									
Sample No.	Date	Organic-N (mg/kg dry)	NH ₃ -N (mg/kg dry)	Total P (mg/kg dry)	Total K (mg/kg dry)	Total Vol. Solids (%)	Tot. Solids %	pH	Total Sulfur (mg/kg dry)
L23146-1	7-Jan-02	42,100	15,200	17,800	2,200	52.3	28.5	8.44	12,000
L23359-1	11-Feb-02	44,900	10,200	19,400	1,700	57.5	30.1	8.9	6,400
L23554-1	11-Mar-02	40,400	12,200	16,900	1,900	59.6	28.2	8.57	10,600
L23930-1	8-Apr-02	44,200	10,400	18,800	1,900	62.1	28.5	8.89	10,900
L24258-1	13-May-02	42,900	9,700	19,600	1,900	62.4	28.7	8.9	12,100
L24665-1	17-Jun-02	51,200	11,600	22,300	1,700	65.1	25.8	8.92	12,800
L24915-1	15-Jul-02	48,600	12,500	17,500	1,500	62.7	28.4	8.92	10,900
L25211-1	19-Aug-02	47,400	15,900	21,400	1,400	67.3	25.1	8.7	12,300
L25722-1	16-Sep-02	57,300	13,700	19,400	1,500	67.5	25.5	8.6	12,300
L26043-1	7-Oct-02	59,000	10,400	20,800	1,900	67.2	25.6	8.89	15,400
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	40,500	11,300	18,500	1,600	58.4	27.4	8.77	11,000
L26639-1	16-Dec-02	46,200	10,100	17,400	1,700	60.8	28.6	8.82	12,000
BACTERIA (org/100g wet) VIRUSES PARASITES									
Sample No.	Date	Fecal-Coliform	Enterococcus	Salmonella	(PFU/100g wet)		(no units)		
L23146-1	7-Jan-02	300,000	500,000	9	<2		NF		
L23359-1	11-Feb-02	1,700,000	1,300,000	<2	NA		NA		
L23554-1	11-Mar-02	1,300,000	14,000,000	33	NA		NA		
L23930-1	8-Apr-02	500,000	8,000,000	8	<2		NF		
L24258-1	13-May-02	800,000	300,000	17	NA		NA		
L24665-1	17-Jun-02	300,000	5,000,000	2	NA		NA		
L24915-1	15-Jul-02	500,000	5,000,000	27	<2		NF		
L25211-1	19-Aug-02	1,700,000	30,000,000	<2	NA		NA		
L25722-1	16-Sep-02	1,300,000	*	<2	NA		NA		
L26043-1	7-Oct-02	1,100,000	8,000,000	2	<2		NF		
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	170,000	3,000,000	11	NA		NA		
L26639-1	16-Dec-02	3,500,000	300,000,000	<2	NA		NA		

PFU = plaque forming units

NA=not analyzed

NF=none found

Viruses designate total enteric viruses such as: polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses, ECHOvirus

Parasites include the following but none were found: Ascaris lumbricoides, Coccidia, Giardia lamblia, Mite-ova, Nematodes, Taenia, Toxocara and viable Helminth ova.

* Analysis not performed due to lab processing error.

TABLE B-1 (con't.). 2002 Conventionals, Bacteria, and Viruses from West Point Biosolids

Sample No.	Date	BACTERIA (org/g dry)		SALMONELLA	VIRUSES	PARASITES
		Fecal-Coliform	Enterococcus	(org/4g dry)	(PFU/4g dry)	(no units)
L23146-1	7-Jan-02	11,000	18,000	1.3	<0.28	NF
L23359-1	11-Feb-02	56,000	43,000	<0.27	NA	NA
L23554-1	11-Mar-02	46,000	500,000	4.8	NA	NA
L23930-1	8-Apr-02	18,000	280,000	1.1	<0.28	NF
L24258-1	13-May-02	28,000	10,000	2.4	NA	NA
L24665-1	17-Jun-02	12,000	190,000	0.31	NA	NA
L24915-1	15-Jul-02	18,000	180,000	3.8	<0.28	NF
L25211-1	19-Aug-02	68,000	1,200,000	<0.32	NA	NA
L25722-1	16-Sep-02	51,000	*	<0.31	NA	NA
L26043-1	7-Oct-02	43,000	310,000	0.31	<0.31	NF
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	6,000	110,000	1.6	NA	NA
L26639-1	16-Dec-02	120,000	10,000,000	<0.28	NA	NA

PFU = plaque forming units

NA=not analyzed

NF=none found

Viruses designate total enteric viruses such as: polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses, ECHOvirus

Parasites include the following but none were found: Ascaris lumbricoides, Coccidia, Giardia lamblia, Mite-ova, Nematodes, Taenia, Toxocara and viable Helminth ova.

* Analysis not performed due to lab processing error.

TABLE B-2. 2002 Conventionals, Bacteria, and Viruses from South Plant Biosolids

		CONVENTIONALS							
Sample No.	Date	Organic-N (mg/kg dry)	NH ₃ -N (mg/kg dry)	Total P (mg/kg dry)	Total K (mg/kg dry)	Total Vol. Solids (%)	Tot. Solids %	pH	Total Sulfur (mg/kg dry)
L23146-2	7-Jan-02	59,400	13,900	32,900	3,100	64.1	17	9.8	11,000
L23359-2	11-Feb-02	59,800	16,800	27,700	2,800	60.3	18.4	8.55	9,700
L23554-2	11-Mar-02	62,900	14,200	26,700	2,700	61.8	18.6	8.55	9,200
L23930-2	8-Apr-02	60,100	9,800	26,500	3,000	64	17.8	9.1	10,300
L24258-2	13-May-02	51,400	17,900	27,800	2,600	64	17.8	8.84	11,600
L24665-2	17-Jun-02	52,700	12,000	26,900	2,800	65.3	17.6	8.51	12,000
L24915-2	15-Jul-02	57,700	13,000	36,200	3,200	64.8	18.2	9.05	11,900
L25211-2	19-Aug-02	50,700	17,500	37,200	2,500	65.1	17.5	8.4	11,300
L25722-2	16-Sep-02	50,200	19,500	33,000	2,700	65.7	17.2	8.7	12,900
L26043-2	7-Oct-02	52,900	16,900	41,100	3,500	66.3	18.1	8.6	14,900
L26402-2	18-Nov-02	59,800	15,600	32,400	2,900	64.9	17.4	8.8	12,400
L26639-2	16-Dec-02	63,800	19,900	28,500	3,100	66	15.6	8.4	11,400
		BACTERIA (org/100g wet)			VIRUSES		PARASITES		
Sample No.	Date	Fecal-Coliform	Enterococcus	Salmonella	(PFU/100g wet)		(no units)		
L23146-2	7-Jan-02	800,000	1,100,000	14	<2		NF		
L23359-2	11-Feb-02	130,000	30,000,000	2	NA		NA		
L23554-2	11-Mar-02	1,700,000	2,300,000	11	NA		NA		
L23930-2	8-Apr-02	110,000	350,000	8	<2		NF		
L24258-2	13-May-02	500,000	11,000,000	4	NA		NA		
L24665-2	17-Jun-02	600,000	17,000,000	4	NA		NA		
L24915-2	15-Jul-02	300,000	2,300,000	7	<2		NF		
L25211-2	19-Aug-02	500,000	3,000,000	12	NA		NA		
L25722-2	16-Sep-02	300,000	*	4	NA		NA		
L26043-2	7-Oct-02	300,000	5,000,000	4	<2		NF		
L26402-2	18-Nov-02	800,000	50,000,000	70	NA		NA		
L26639-2	16-Dec-02	700,000	5,000,000	16	NA		NA		

PFU = plaque forming units

NA=not analyzed

NF=none found

Viruses designate total enteric viruses such as: polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses, ECHOvirus

Parasites include the following but none were found: Ascaris lumbricoides, Coccidia, Giardia lamblia, Mite-ova, Nematodes, Taenia, Toxocara and viable Helminth ova.

* Analysis not performed due to lab processing error.

TABLE B-2 (con't.). 2002 Conventional, Bacteria, and Viruses from South Plant Biosolids

Sample No.	Date	BACTERIA (org/g dry)		SALMONELLA	VIRUSES	PARASITES
		Fecal-Coliform	Enterococcus	(org/4g dry)	(PFU/4g dry)	(no units)
L23146-2	7-Jan-02	47,000	65,000	3.3	<0.47	NF
L23359-2	11-Feb-02	7,000	1,600,000	0.44	NA	NA
L23554-2	11-Mar-02	91,000	120,000	2.4	NA	NA
L23930-2	8-Apr-02	6,000	20,000	1.8	<0.45	NF
L24258-2	13-May-02	28,000	620,000	0.88	NA	NA
L24665-2	17-Jun-02	34,000	970,000	0.92	NA	NA
L24915-2	15-Jul-02	16,000	130,000	1.5	<0.44	NF
L25211-2	19-Aug-02	29,000	170,000	2.8	NA	NA
L25722-2	16-Sep-02	17,000	*	0.92	NA	NA
L26043-2	7-Oct-02	17,000	280,000	0.88	<0.44	NF
L26402-2	18-Nov-02	46,000	2,900,000	16	NA	NA
L26639-2	16-Dec-02	45,000	320,000	4	NA	NA

PFU = plaque forming units

NA=not analyzed

NF=none found

Viruses designate total enteric viruses such as: polioviruses, Coxsackie viruses, ECHOvirus

Parasites include the following but none were found: Ascaris lumbricoides, Coccidia, Giardia lamblia, Mite-ova, Nematodes, Taenia, Toxocara and viable Helmith ova.

* Analysis not performed due to lab processing error.

TABLE B-3. 2002 Trace Metals (mg/kg drv) for West Point Biosolids

Sample No.	Date	As	Ba	Be	B	Cd	Ca	Cr	Cu	Fe	Pb
L23146-1	7-Jan-02	8.7	311	<0.34	19	3.9	22,400	57.9	484	23,200	168
L23359-1	11-Feb-02	4.65	194*	<0.33	10	1.7	18,000	25.3	382	15,500	26*
L23554-1	11-Mar-02	7.27	321	<0.35	13	4.3	21,700	49.6	472	20,100	124
L23930-1	8-Apr-02	6.04	298	<0.35	14	6.04	21,300	46.3	463	18,400	111
L24258-1	13-May-02	6.97	302	<0.34	13	6.17	23,200	44.6	488	18,100	113
L24655-1	17-Jun-02	6.09	294	<0.39	13	4.3	24,100	38.1	519	16,000	117
L24915-1	15-Jul-02	7.04	274	<0.35	14	3.9	21,900	35.6	504	14,600	100
L25211-1	19-Aug-02	6.77	275	<0.40	14	4	24,300	35.1	542	12,800	90.4
L25722-1	16-Sep-02	7.1	272	<0.37	15	2.8	24,200	40	545	12,600	79.6
L26043-1	7-Oct-02	8.59	374*	<0.39	18	10.7*	32,000	73.8*	719*	16,400	120
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	6.97	305	<0.36	17	5.1	24,100	54.4	529	15,700	149
L26639-1	16-Dec-02	7.13	295	<0.35	17	5.2	24,100	54.2	517	16,200	137

NA = not analyzed

TABLE B-3. 2002 Trace Metals (mg/kg drv) for West Point Biosolids

Sample No.	Date	Mg	Mn	Hg	Mo	Ni	K	Se	Ag	Zn
L23146-1	7-Jan-02	6,070	1310	2.29	10.1	40.4	2,200	5.6	47	825
L23359-1	11-Feb-02	4,720	318	1.3	7.24	18*	1,700	3.7*	16.7*	452*
L23554-1	11-Mar-02	5,960	1320	1.75	8.12	36.9	1,900	6.4	43.3	759
L23930-1	8-Apr-02	6,140	1,330	2.03	7.44	31	1,900	5.6	46	705
L24258-1	13-May-02	6,100	1240	1.95	8.15	31	1,900	5.9	51.2	801
L24655-1	17-Jun-02	5,160	922	2.43	8.91	28	1,700	7	54.7	864
L24915-1	15-Jul-02	5,320	570	2.09	12.3	30	1,500	7.4	51.4	835
L25211-1	19-Aug-02	5,980	373	2.19	14.7	24	1,400	7.2	51.4	849
L25722-1	16-Sep-02	6,390	313	2.34	15.2	26	1,500	7.1	53.7	839
L26043-1	7-Oct-02	7,580*	371	1.76	17.9	50.8*	1,900	8.2*	55.9	1170*
L26402-1	18-Nov-02	7,700*	345	3.27	14.6	43.4	1,600	6.6	46.4	964
L26639-1	16-Dec-02	6,220	337	5.42*	15.4	39.9	1,700	6.3	46.9	930

NA = not analyzed

* Determined (using SPSS) to be outliers. These numbers are left out of all statistical calculations.

TABLE B-4. 2002 Trace Metals (mg/kg drv) for South Plant Biosolids

Sample No.	Date	As	Ba	Be	B	Cd	Ca	Cr	Cu	Fe	Pb
L23146-2	7-Jan-02	7.94	285	<0.58	16	3.9	29,400	34.1	581	24,900	42
L23359-2	11-Feb-02	7.72	302	<0.54	16	3.3	27,800	41.3	587	24,200	38
L23554-2	11-Mar-02	7.26	303	<0.53	15	2.7	25,600	32.7	565	19,700	33
L23930-2	8-Apr-02	5.60*	303	<0.56	13	3.8	28,000	34.4	561	19,400	44
L24258-2	13-May-02	7.36	322	<0.56	15	3.9	30,500	38.8	607	20,700	33
L24655-2	17-Jun-02	7.56	305	<0.56	14	5.6	30,700	33.8	631	19,700	44
L24915-2	15-Jul-02	7.80	290	<0.55	13	3.5	29,400	44.9	659	30,100	49
L25211-2	19-Aug-02	8.29	240	<0.57	14	3.6	29,500	44.7	594	39,200	40
L25722-2	16-Sep-02	7.91	251	<0.58	12	4.6	30,500	44.9	581	26,800	19*
L26043-2	7-Oct-02	7.79	316	<0.52	14	6.1	37,600	58.0	713	27,000	55
L26402-2	18-Nov-02	7.41	293	<0.57	18	4.1	32,700	41.8	609	20,300	44
L26639-2	16-Dec-02	6.30	260	<0.63	17	3.7	29,900	32.9	529	17,200	40

NA = not analyzed

TABLE B-4. 2002 Trace Metals (mg/kg drv) for South Plant Biosolids

Sample No.	Date	Mg	Mn	Hg	Mo	Ni	K	Se	Ag	Zn
L23146-2	7-Jan-02	6,290	520	2.20	10.3	19	3,100	6.5	24.6	718
L23359-2	11-Feb-02	7,610	500	1.30	12.5	26	2,800	6.5	28.2	690
L23554-2	11-Mar-02	6,560	430	1.80	12.3	18	2,700	7.5	25.8	629
L23930-2	8-Apr-02	6,850	530	2.32	9.78	21	3,000	8.4	21.6	635
L24258-2	13-May-02	6,970	620	2.10	11.3	26	2,600	8.4	22.4	747
L24655-2	17-Jun-02	7,950	470	4.19*	13.5	18	2,800	9.7	24.7	835
L24915-2	15-Jul-02	9,230	460	2.29	15.3	23	3,200	10	24.9	808
L25211-2	19-Aug-02	7,200	440	1.70	17.9	15	2,500	10	24.8	777
L25722-2	16-Sep-02	7,730	390	2.31	17.5	17	2,700	12*	23.7	820
L26043-2	7-Oct-02	9,830	440	1.80	19.3	25	3,500	10	25	1010*
L26402-2	18-Nov-02	8,160	380	1.40	17.5	21	2,900	9.2	24.3	868
L26639-2	16-Dec-02	9,740	360	2.49	13.9	21	3,100	12*	22.8	731

NA = not analyzed

* Determined (using SPSS) to be outliers. These numbers are left out of all statistical calculations.

APPENDIX C

WEST POINT (WPTP) TRACE METALS TREND PLOTS OF ANNUAL AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS

- Figure C-1: Trend in Arsenic Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-2: Trend in Cadmium Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-3: Trend in Chromium Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-4: Trend in Copper Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-5: Trend in Lead Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-6: Trend in Mercury Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-7: Trend in Molybdenum Concentration from 1989 through 2002
- Figure C-8: Trend in Nickel Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-9: Trend in Selenium Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure C-10: Trend in Zinc Concentration from 1988 through 2002

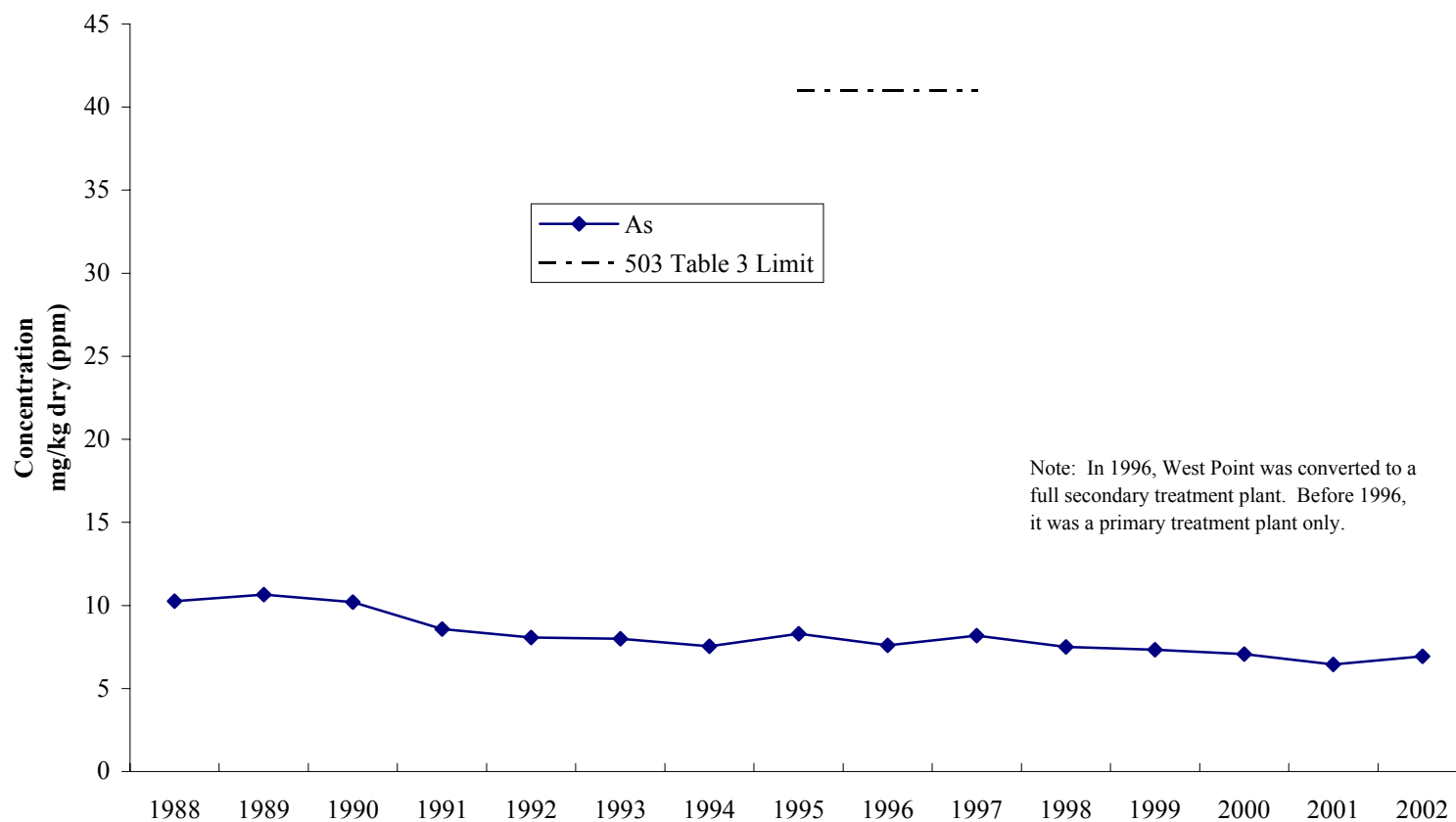


Figure C-1. Trend in Annual Average Arsenic Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

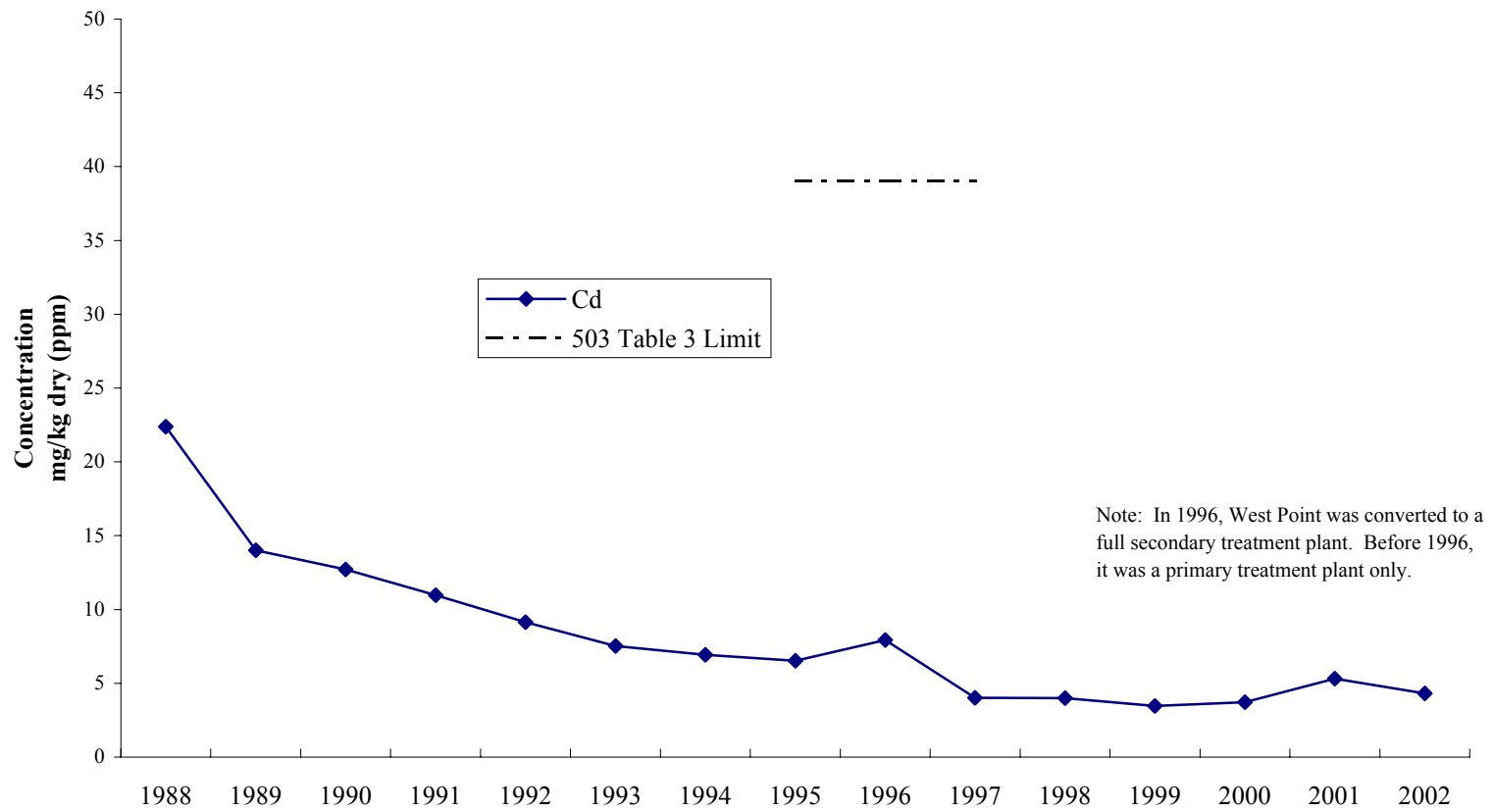


Figure C-2. Trend in Annual Average Cadmium Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

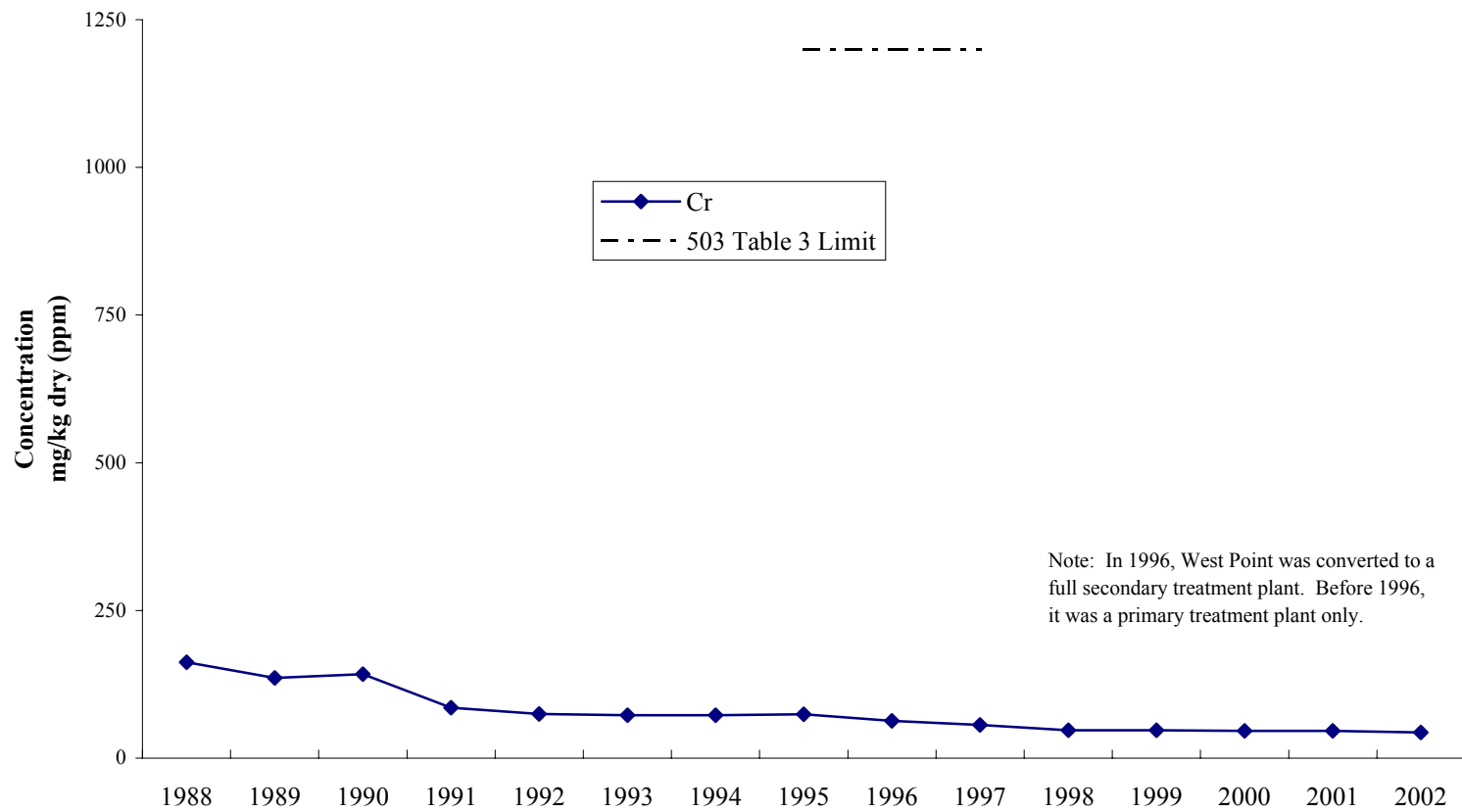


Figure C-3. Trend in Annual Average Chromium Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

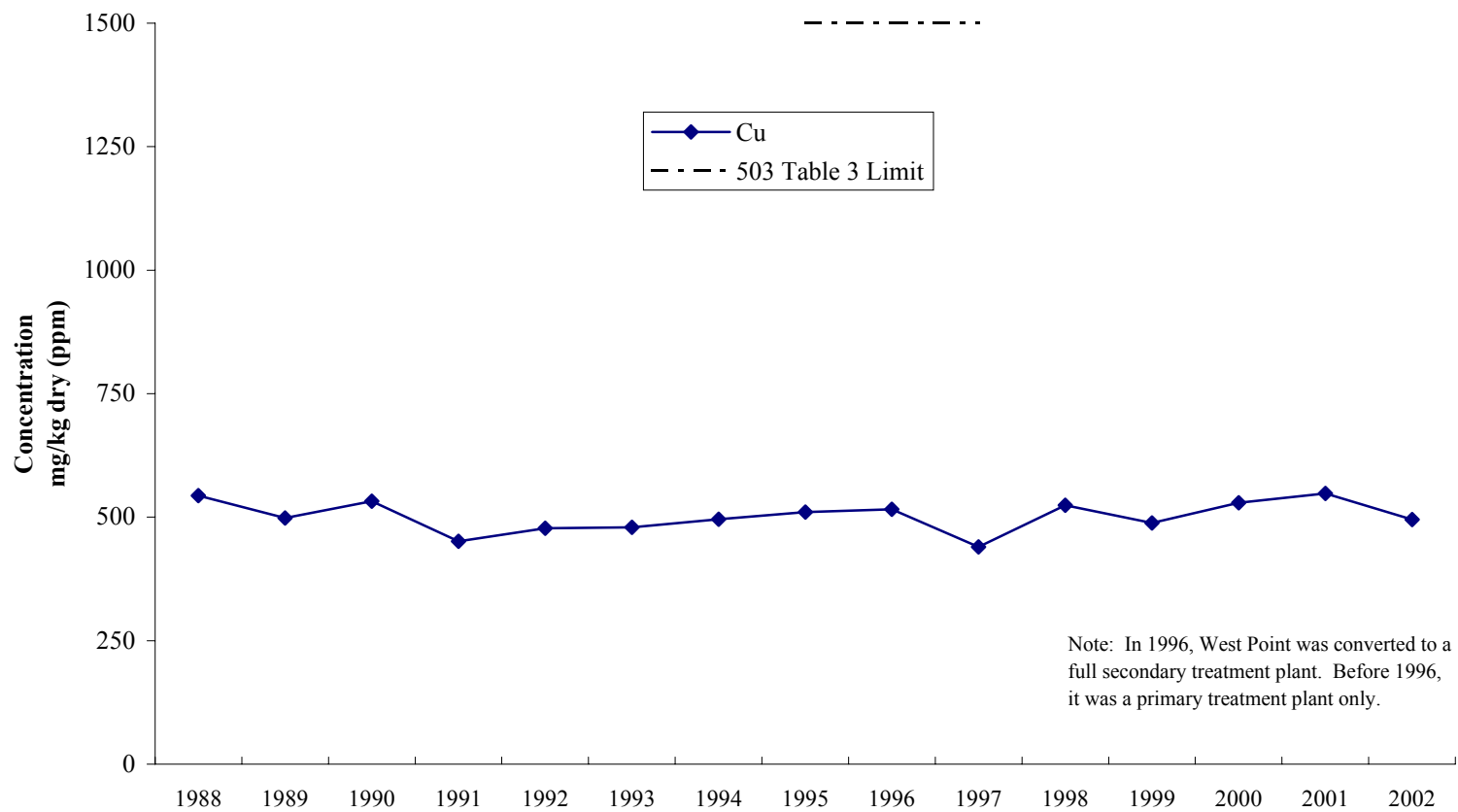


Figure C-4. Trend in Annual Average Copper Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

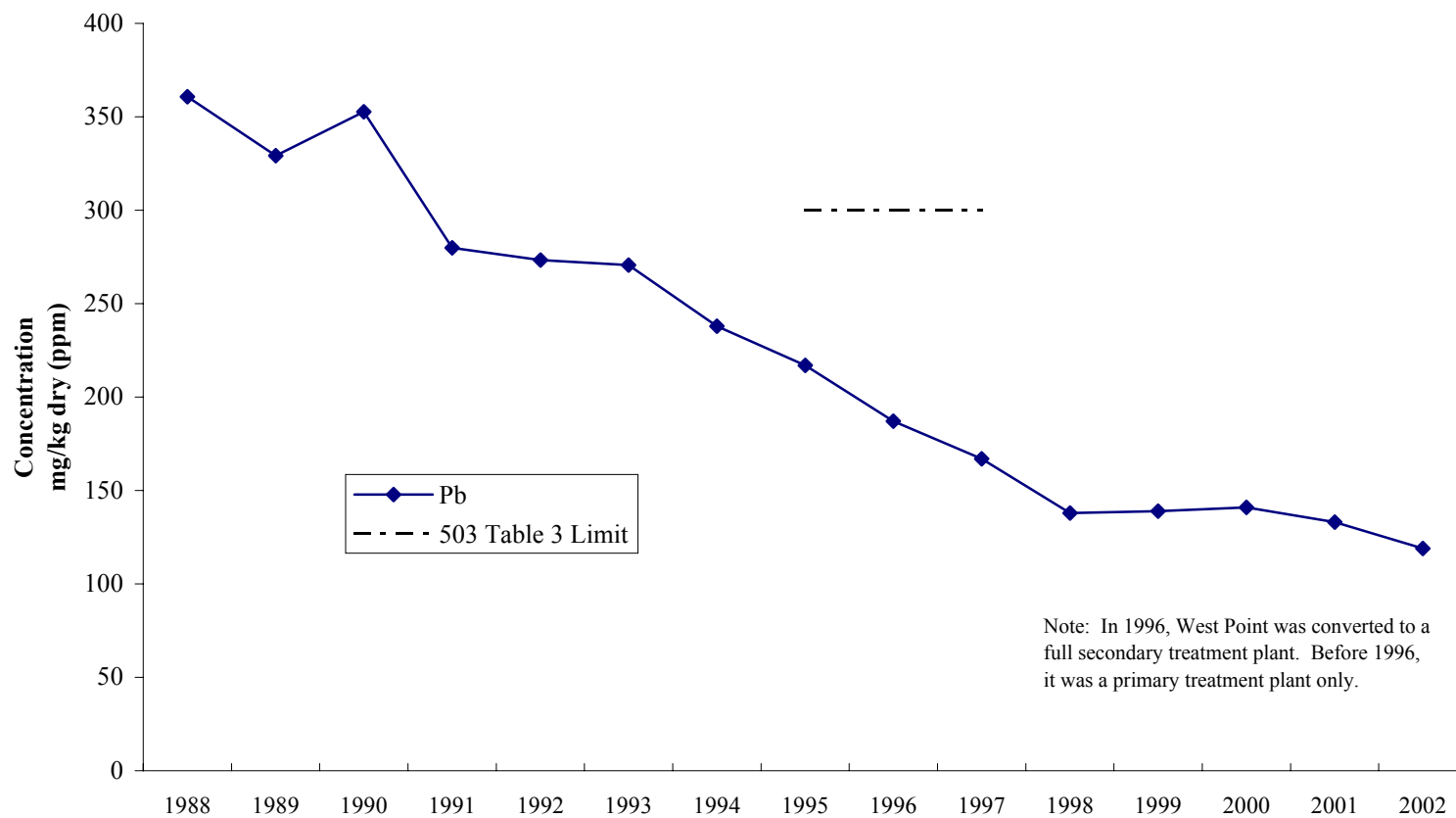
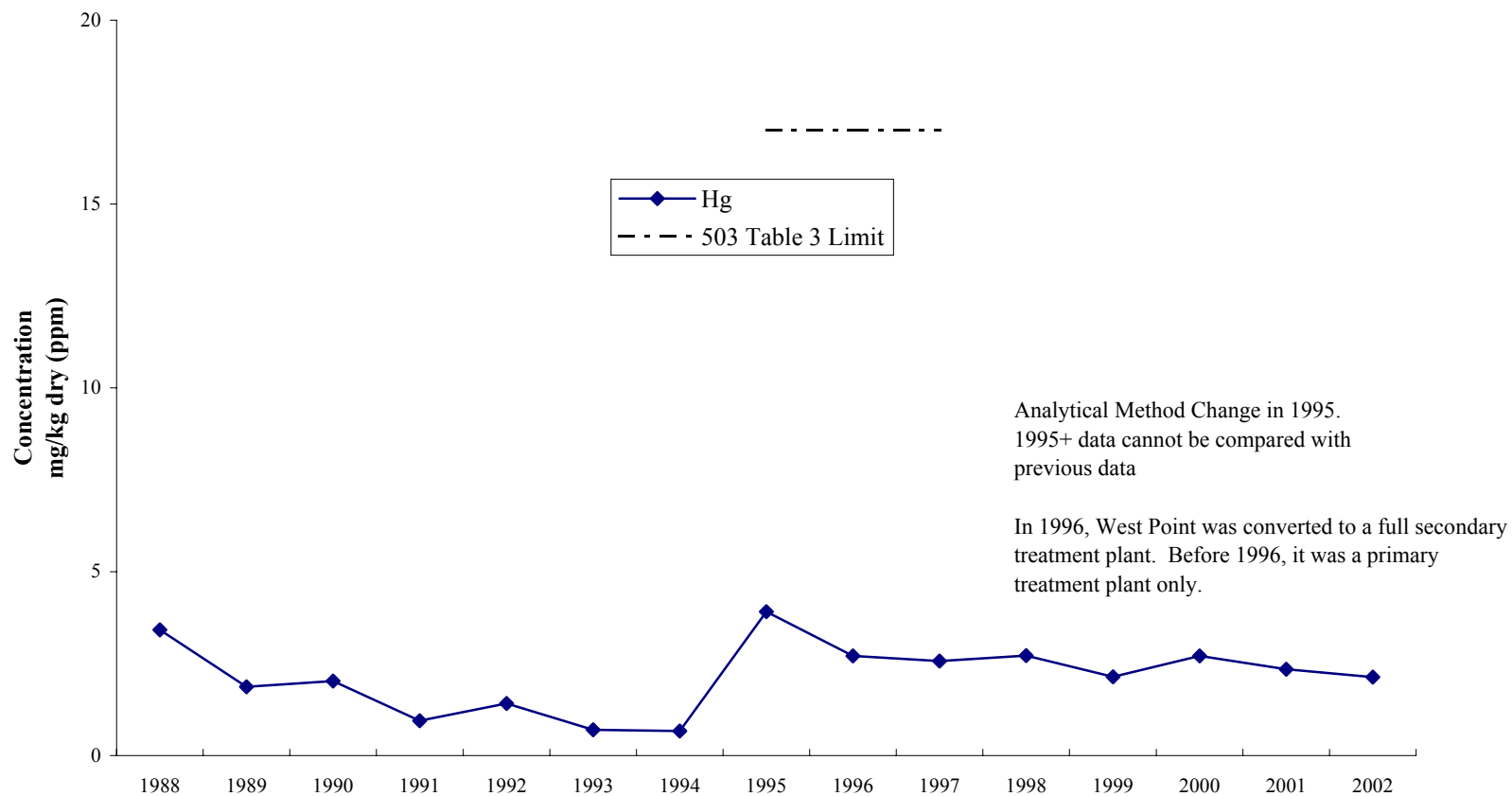


Figure C-5. Trend in Annual Average Lead Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids



**Figure C-6. Trend in Annual Average Mercury Concentration from 1988 through 2002
for WPTP Biosolids**

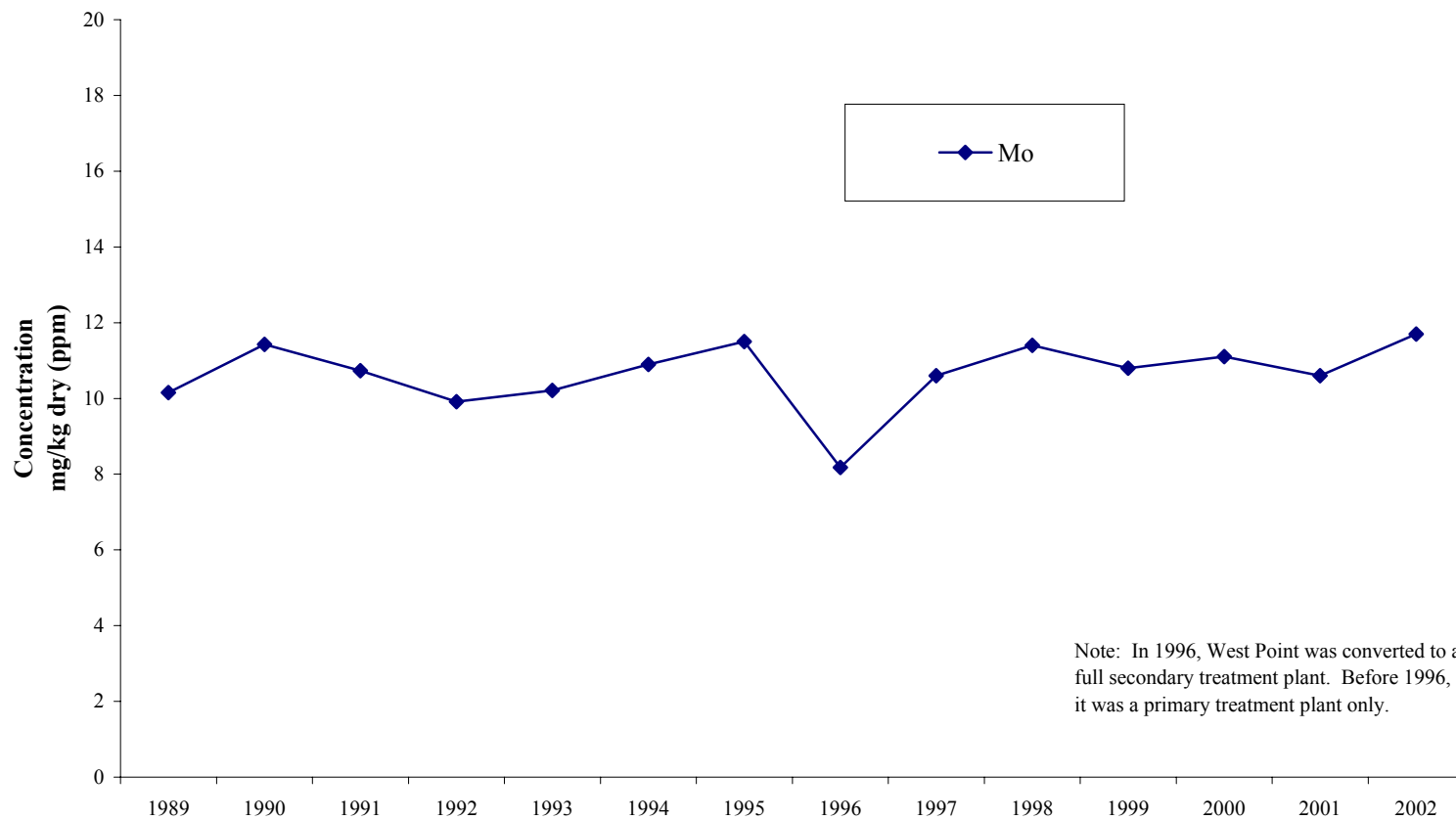


Figure C-7. Trend in Annual Average Molybdenum Concentration from 1989 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

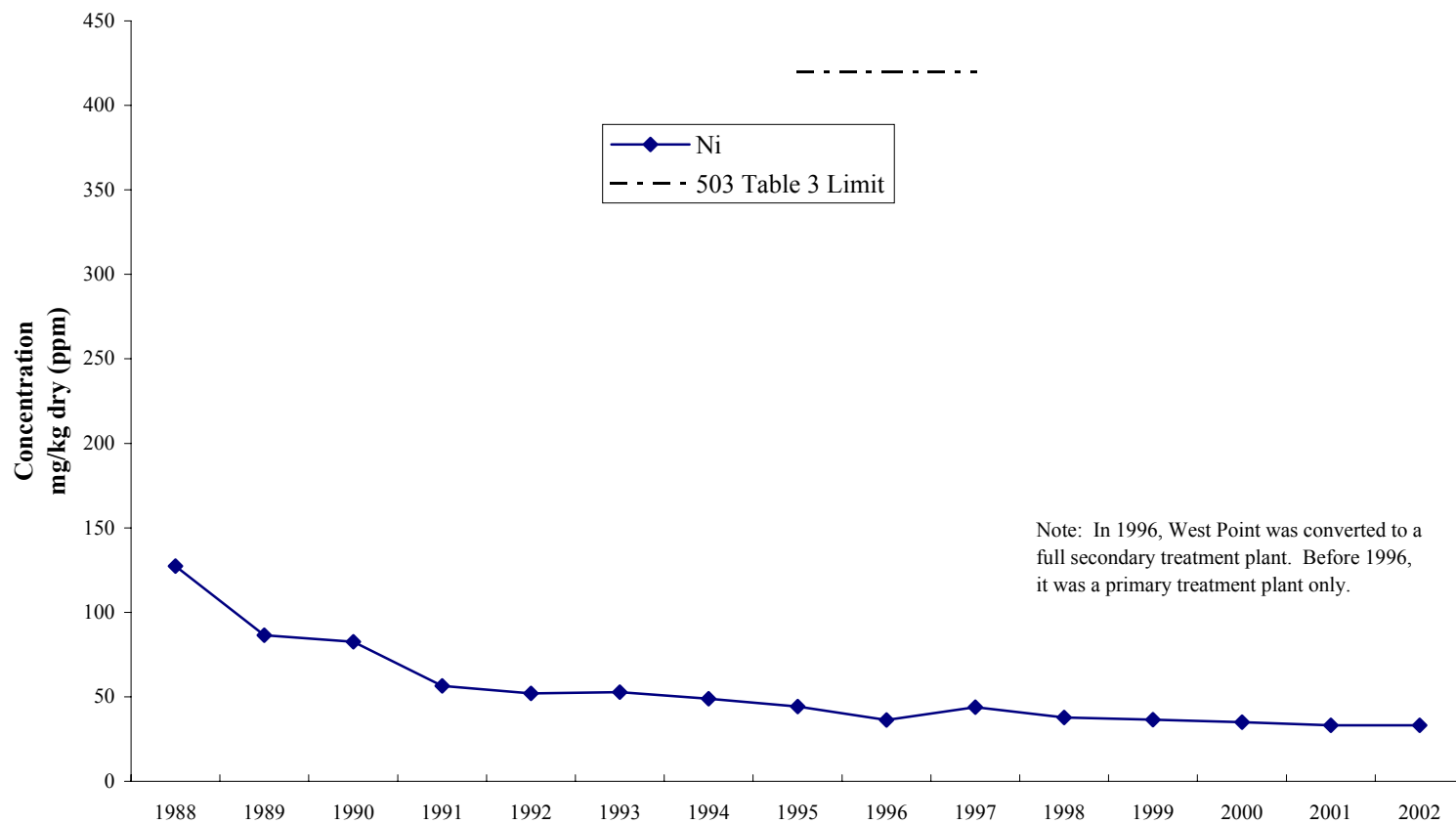


Figure C-8. Trend in Annual Average Nickel Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

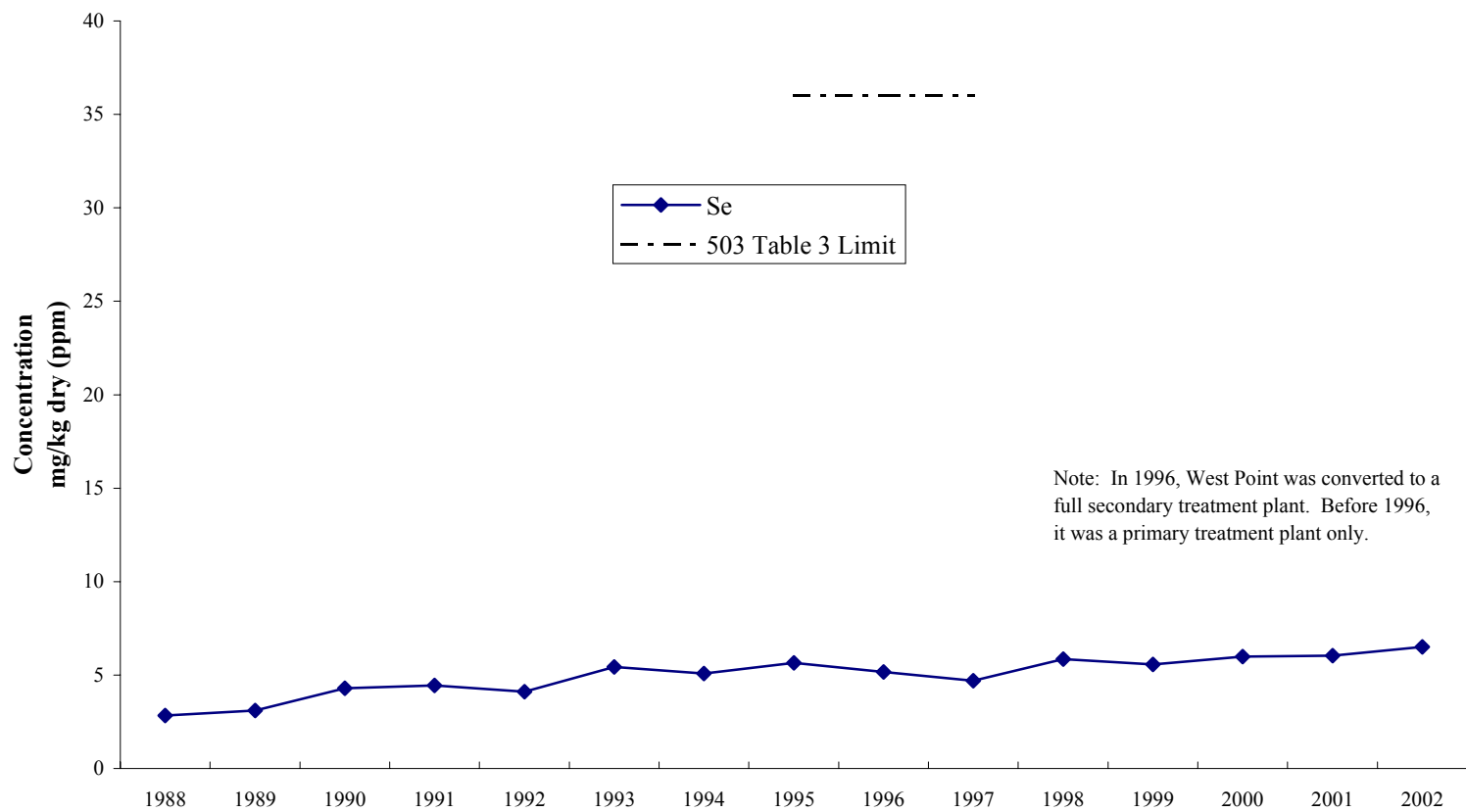


Figure C-9. Trend in Annual Average Selenium Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

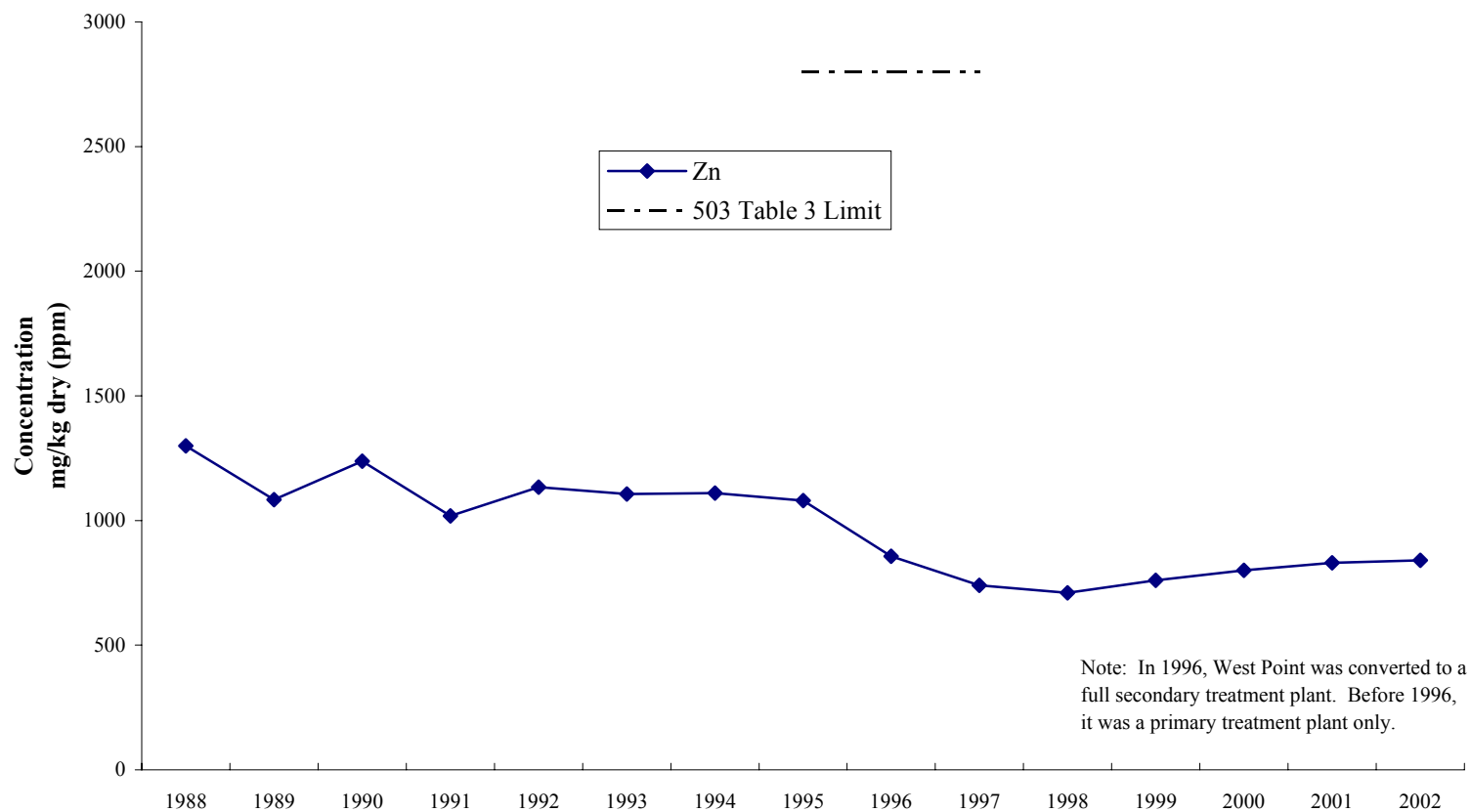


Figure C-10. Trend in Annual Average Zinc Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for WPTP Biosolids

APPENDIX D

SOUTH PLANT (STP) TRACE METALS TREND PLOTS OF ANNUAL AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS

- Figure D-1: Trend in Arsenic Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-2: Trend in Cadmium Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-3: Trend in Chromium Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-4: Trend in Copper Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-5: Trend in Lead Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-6: Trend in Mercury Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-7: Trend in Molybdenum Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-8: Trend in Nickel Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-9: Trend in Selenium Concentration from 1988 through 2002
- Figure D-10: Trend in Zinc Concentration from 1988 through 2002

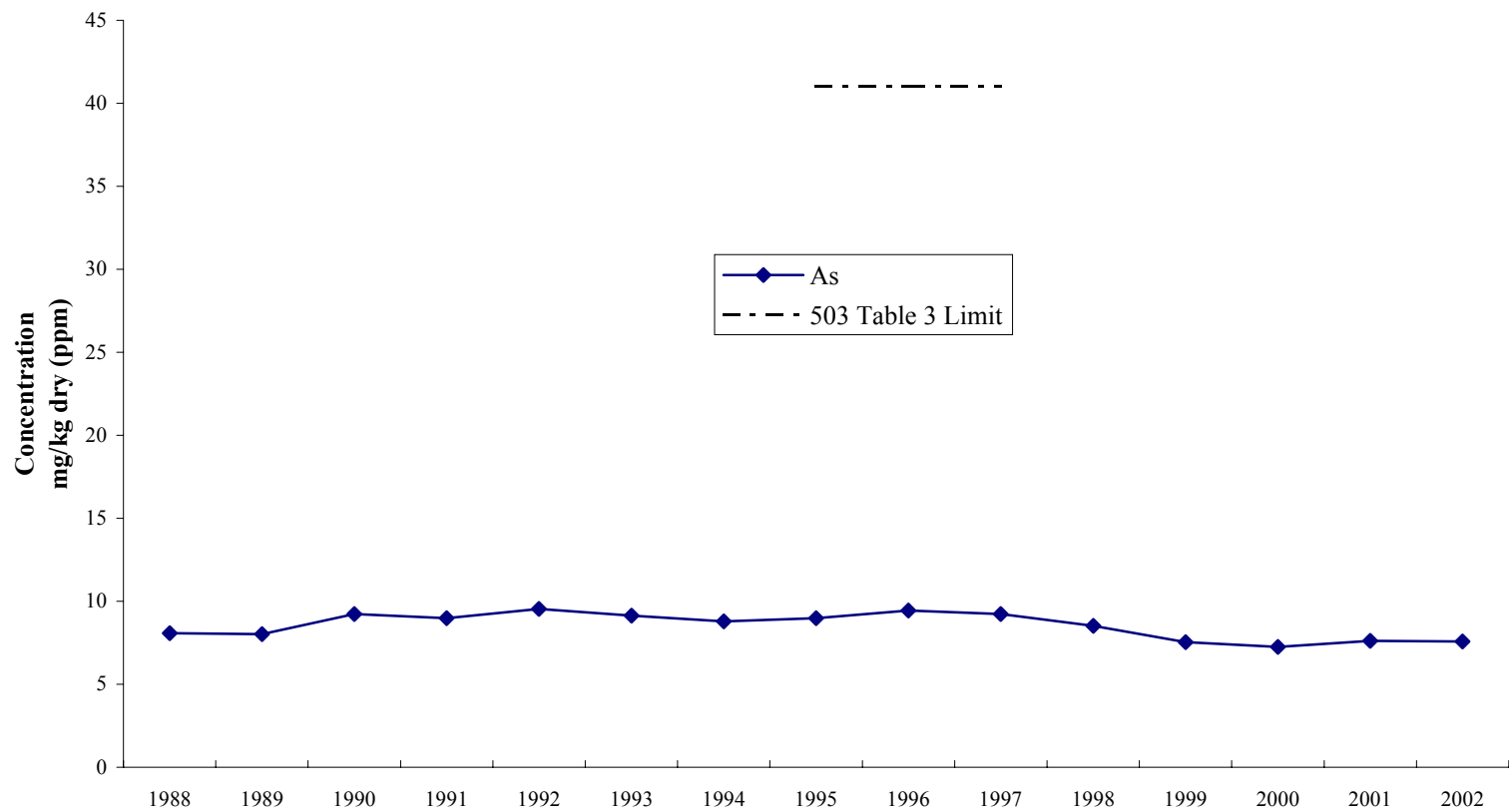


Figure D-1. Trend in Annual Average Arsenic Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

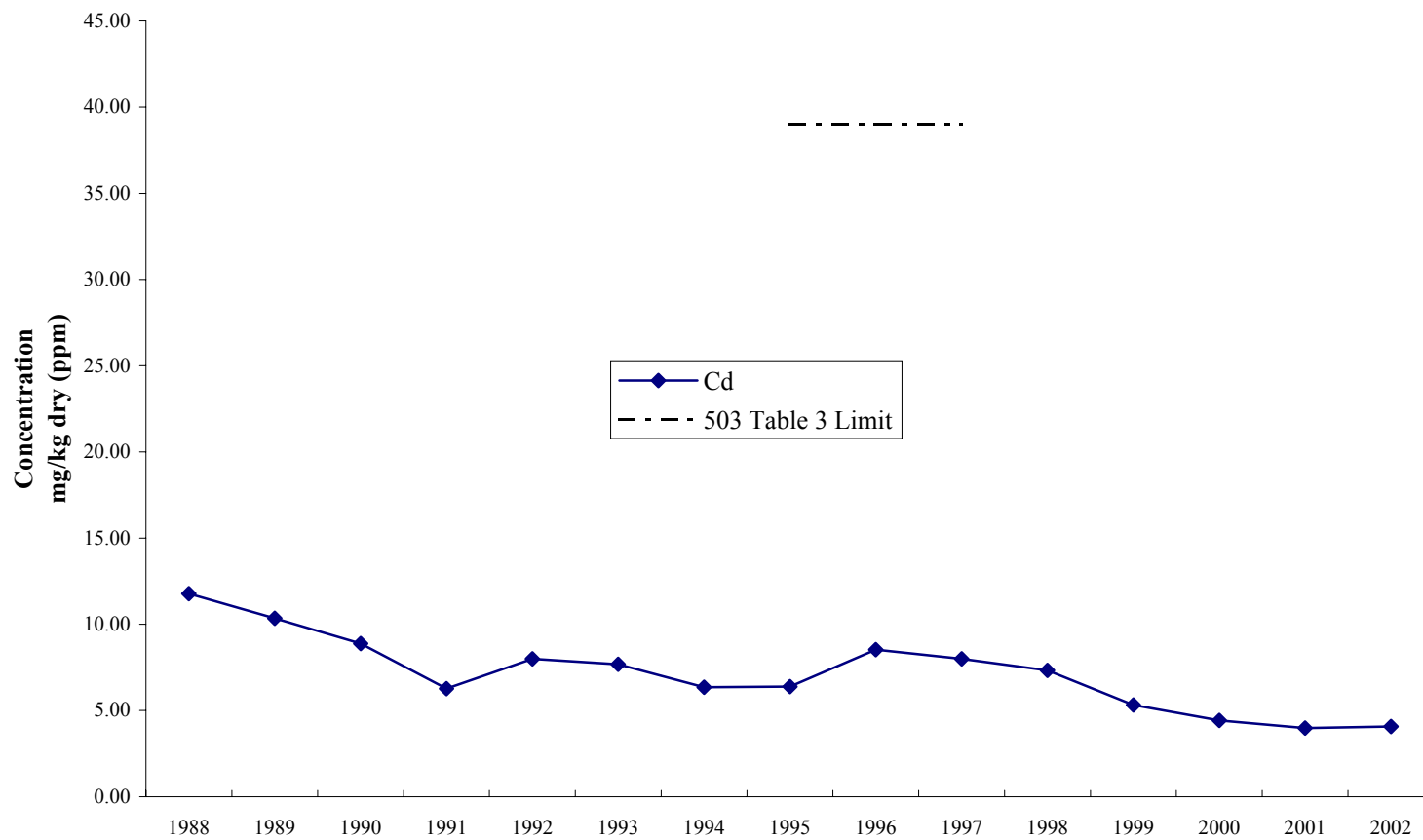


Figure D-2. Trend in Annual Average Cadmium Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

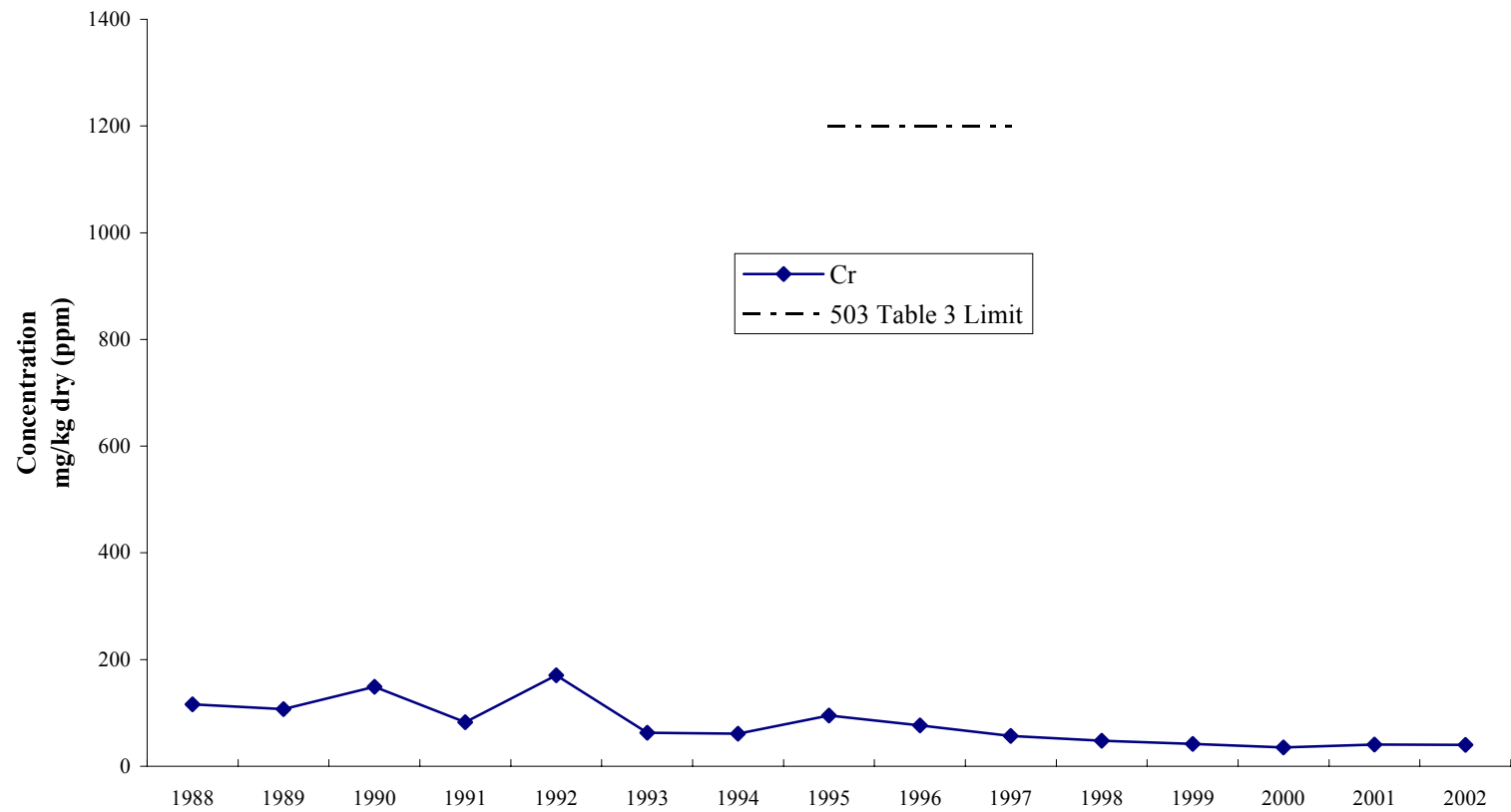


Figure D-3. Trend in Annual Average Chromium Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

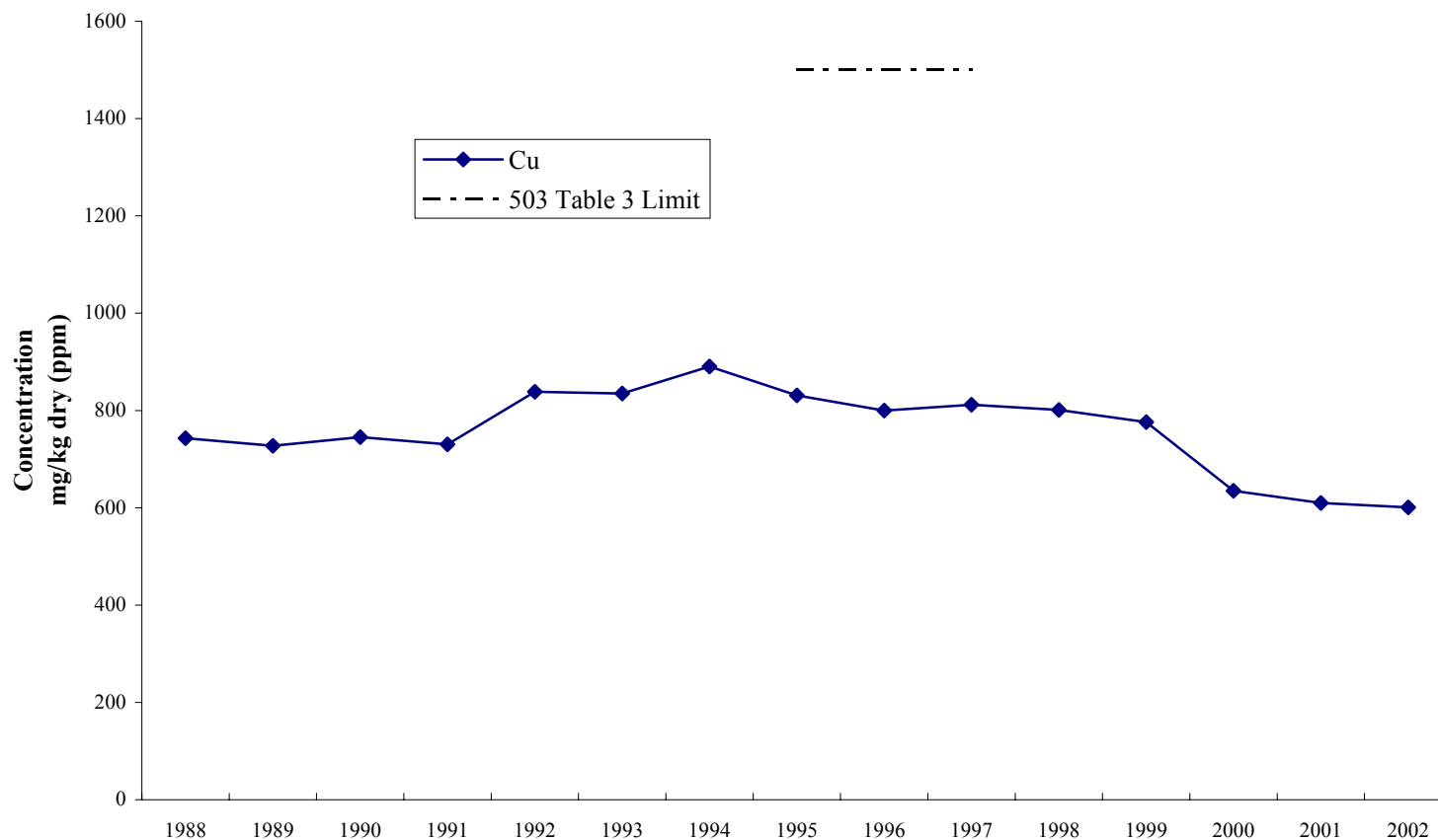


Figure D-4. Trend in Annual Average Copper Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

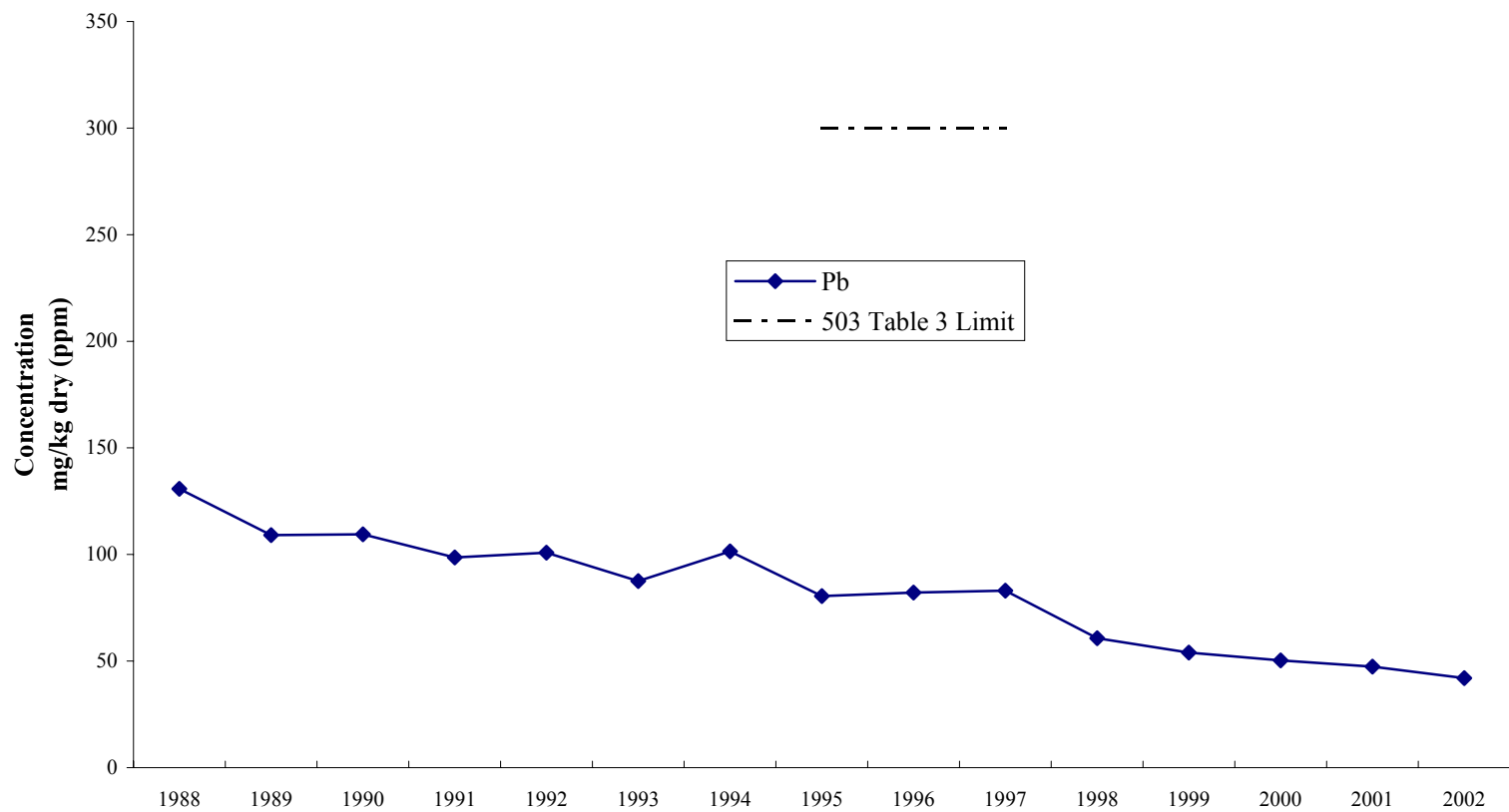


Figure D-5. Trend in Annual Average Lead Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

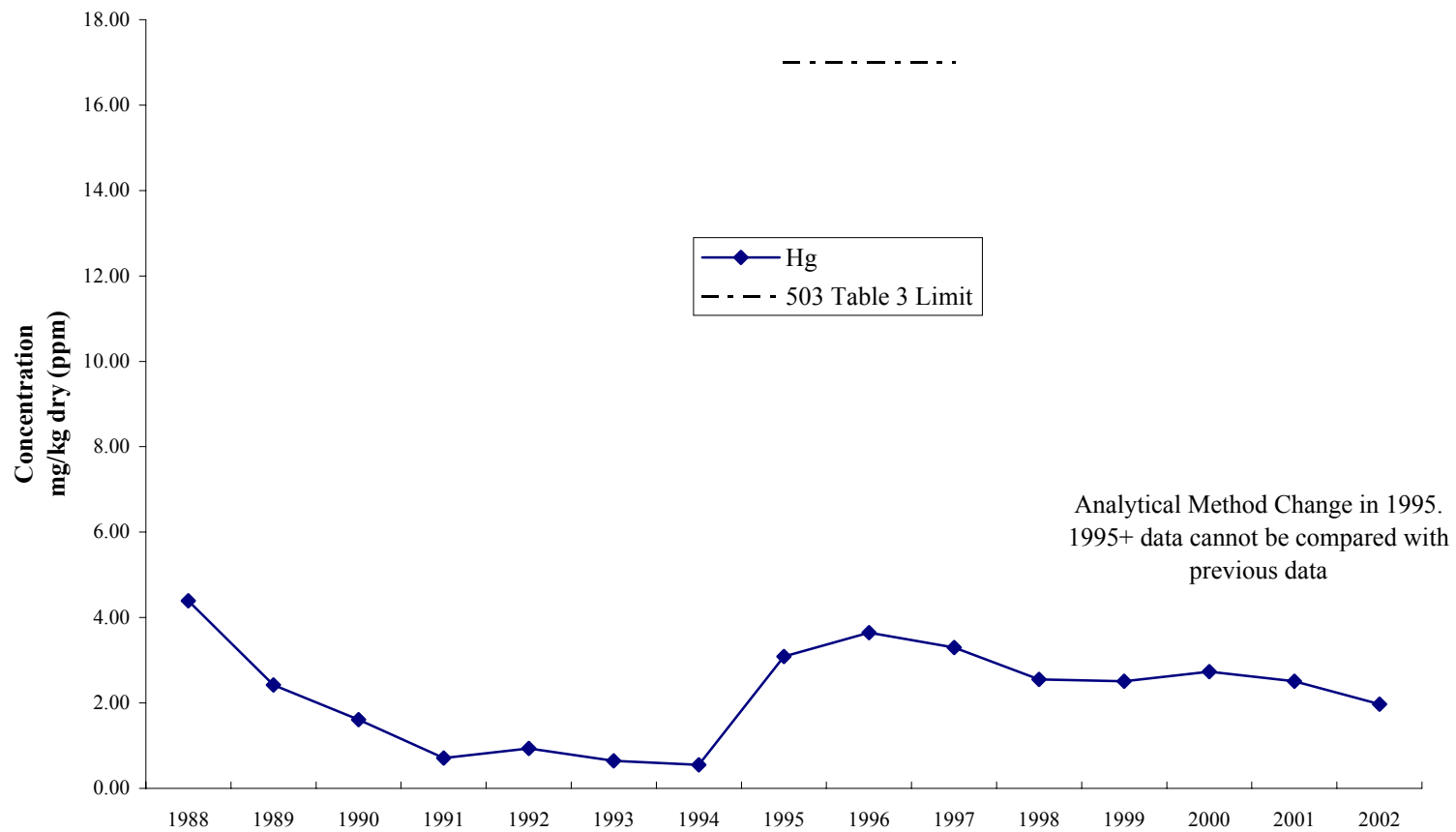


Figure D-6. Trend in Annual Average Mercury Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

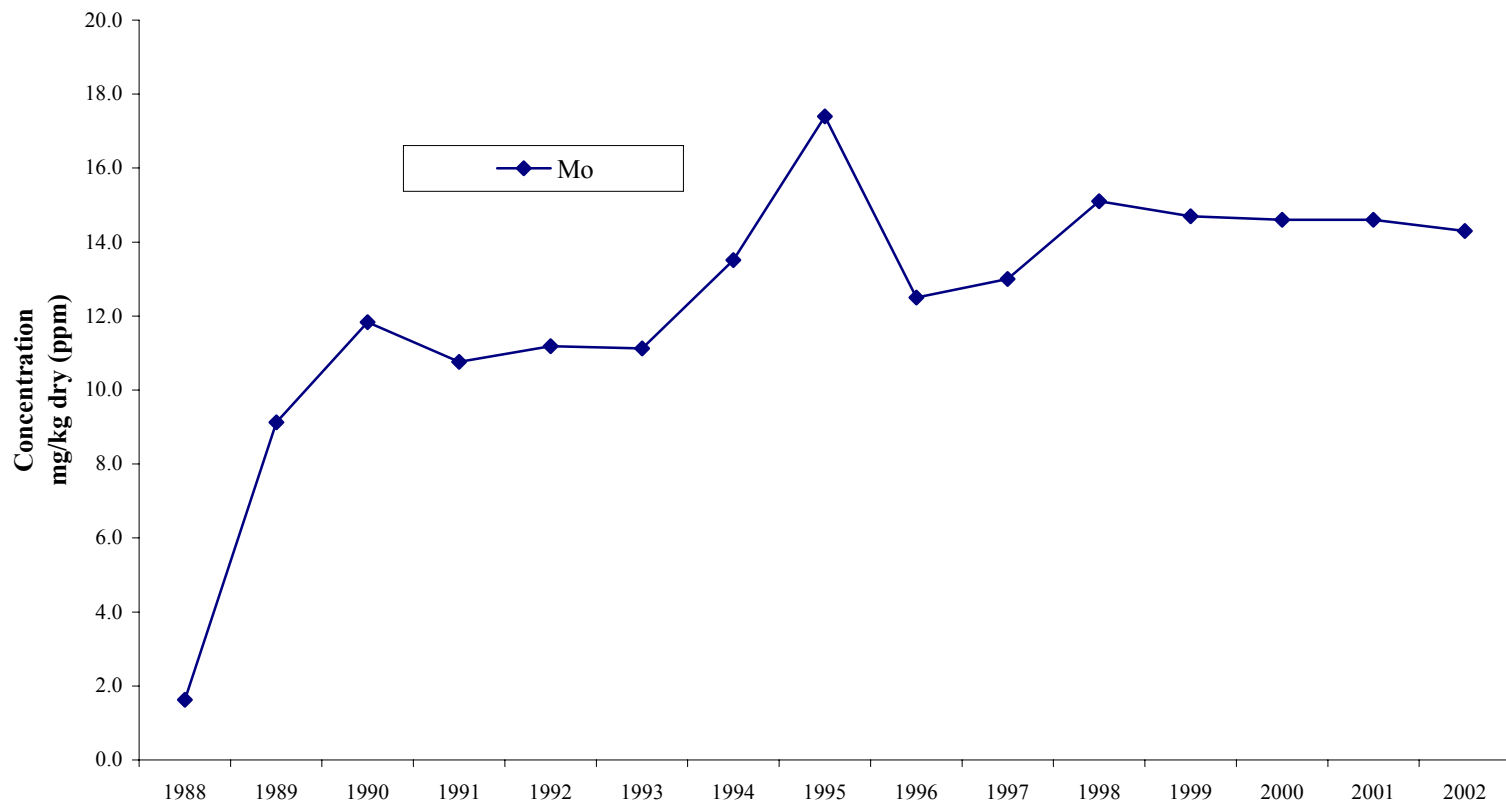


Figure D-7. Trend in Annual Average Molybdenum Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

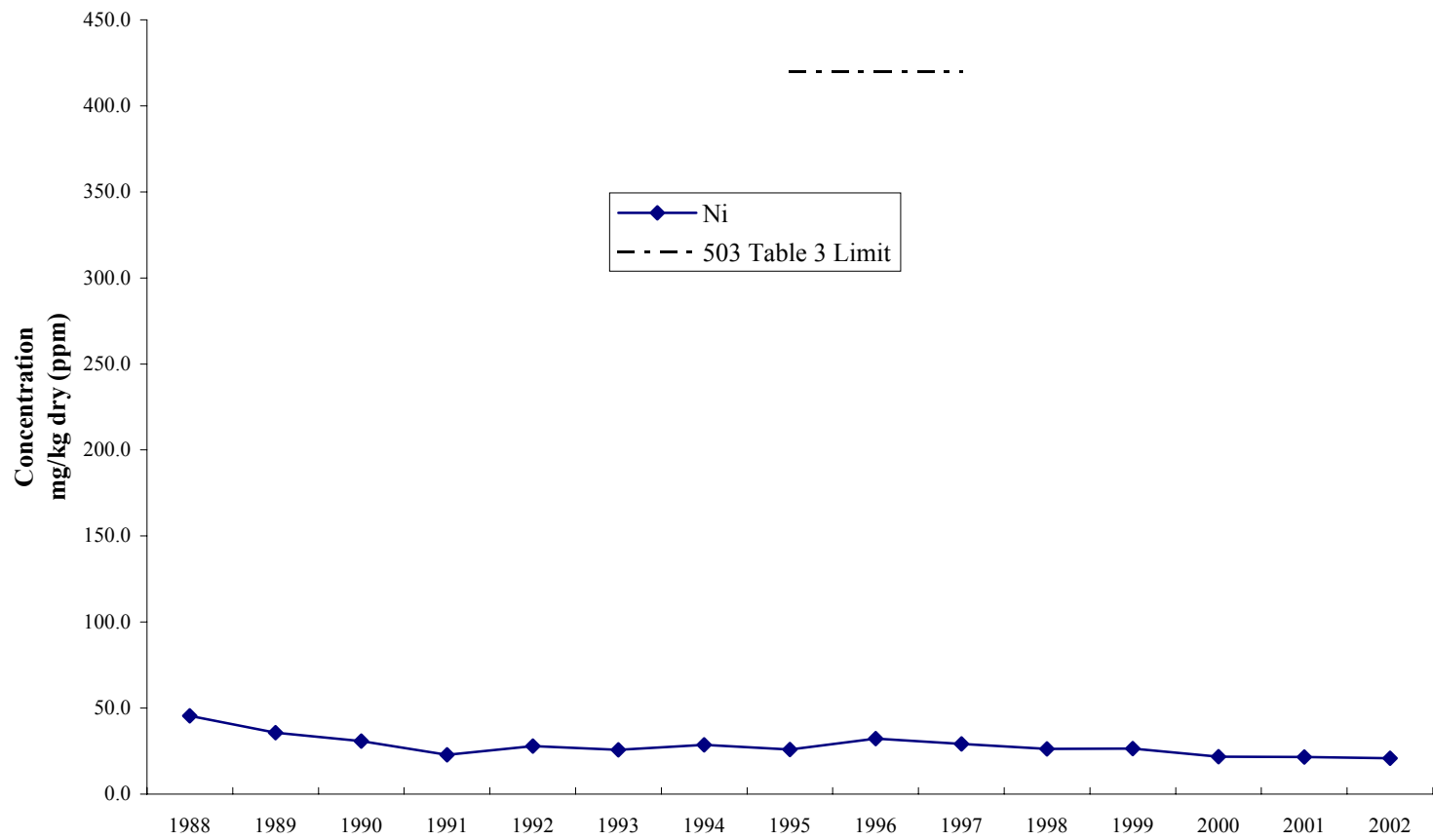


Figure D-8. Trend in Annual Average Nickel Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

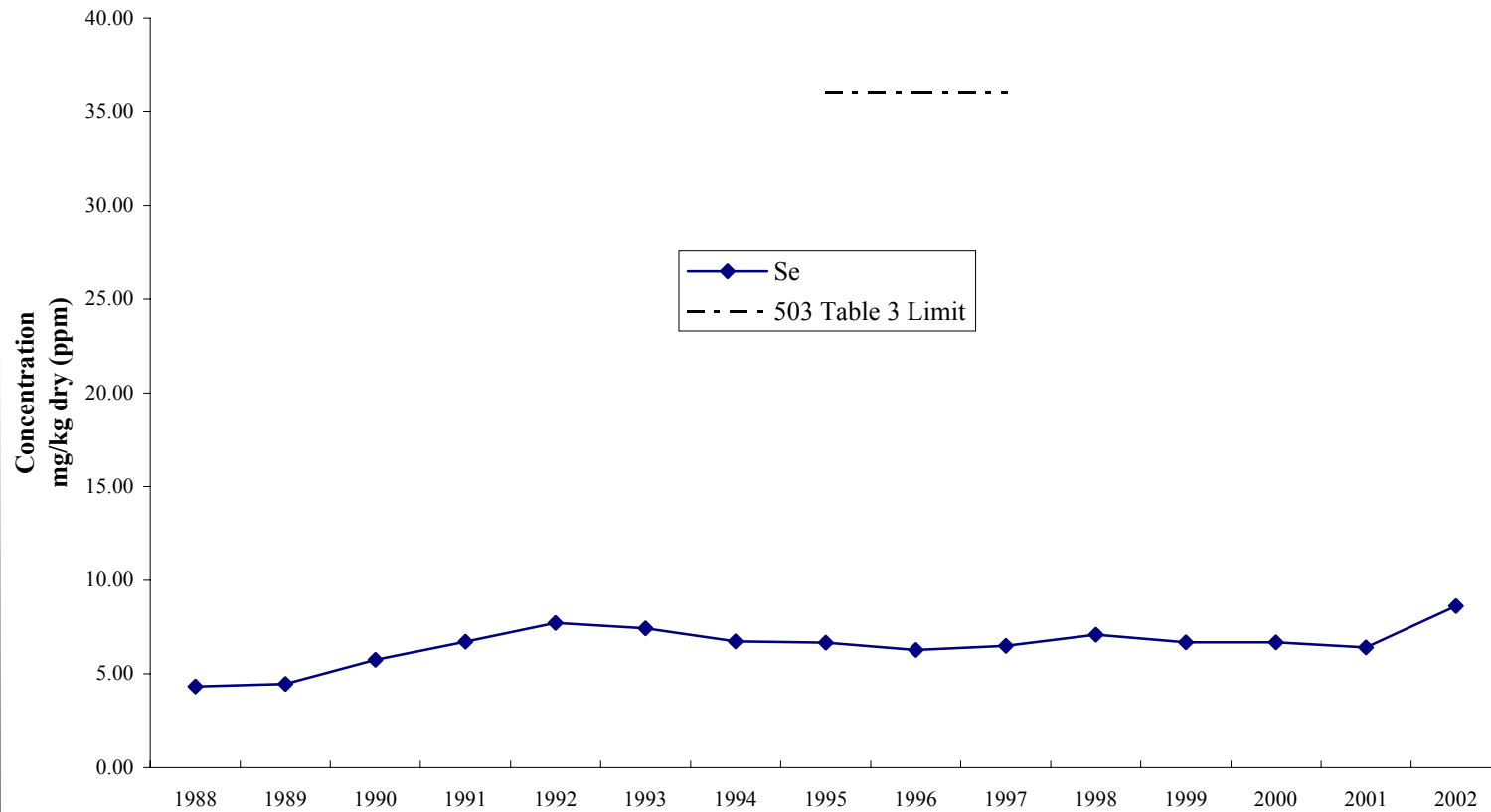


Figure D-9. Trend in Annual Average Selenium Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids

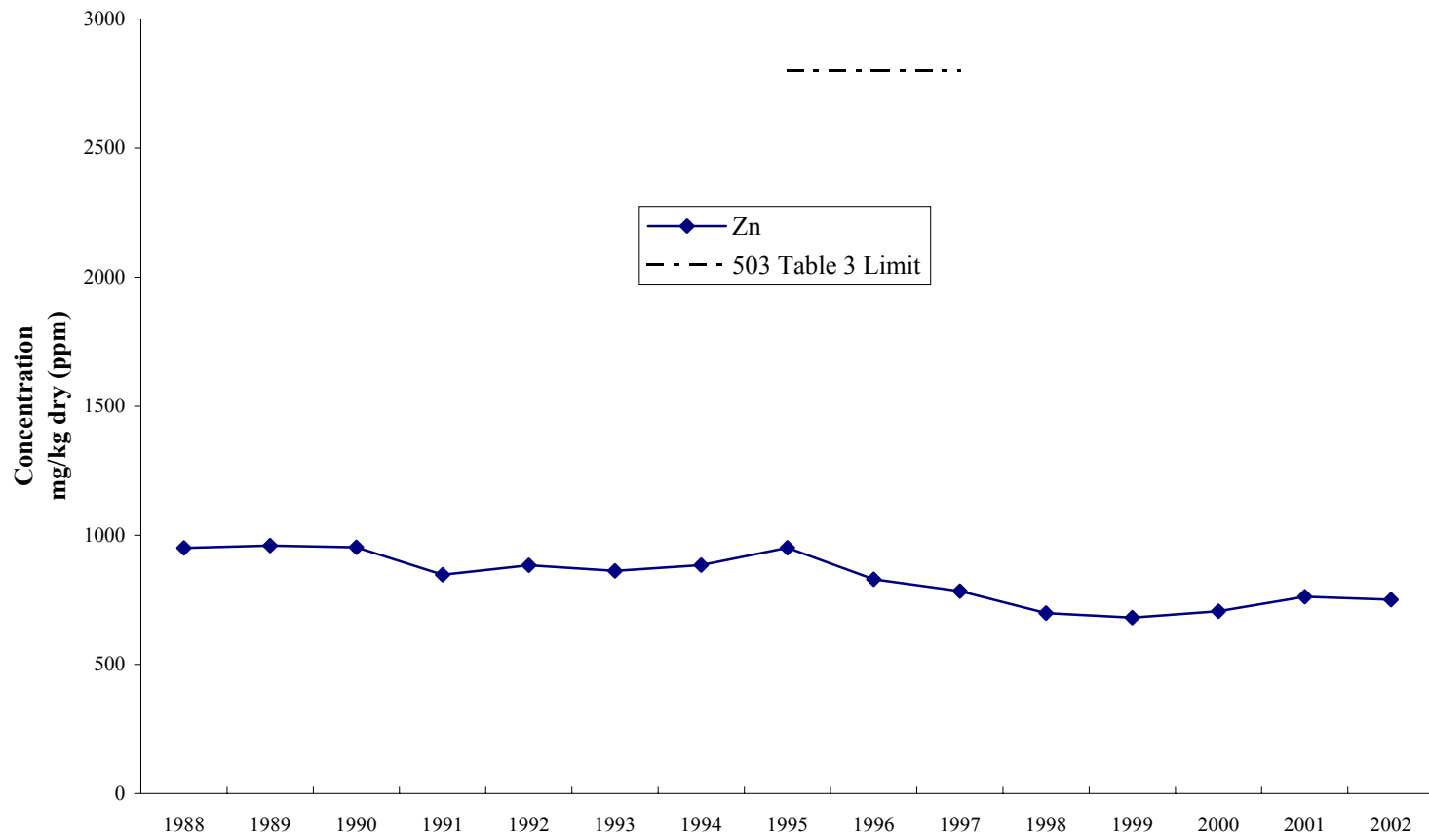


Figure D-10. Trend in Annual Average Zinc Concentration from 1988 through 2002 for STP Biosolids